THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 27. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE PRINCE.

His Royal Suite and Royal Presents—Description of His Jewelry and Decorations—The Civilities Shown Him in New York.

Prince Arthur is winning the affections of the Ame ican people. He has not come to New York with a flourish, with a profusion of royal toggery, but with the simplicity of a soldier and the unostentation of a gentleman. He readily mingles with the people, takes every one by the hand, and seems, at least, delighted with civilities and attentions.

Yesterday found him at his quarters at the Brevoort House as usual, ready to do the honors, rain or shine.

WHERE THE PRINCE DWELLS.

He occupies the elegant suit of rooms on the second floor of the Brevoort House, facing on the avenue, just at the end of the spiral staircase. The first apartment entered is his private parlor, where the walls are painted in a delicate shade of lavender, and where the ceilings are marvels, so far as emblematic and tasteful frescoes can make them. The centre table is strewn with diplomatic looking envelopes, with immense seals, bearing the impression of the

ROYAL COAT-OF-ARMS

and those of several distinguished families of the British peerage. The vast quantities of manuscript gave indications of an extensive correspondence; or it may be possible that the Prince designs emulating the imperial fashion of the crowded heads and write a book. In all respects the room is furnished with faultless sefinement; the furniture is rich and softly upholstered, the carpet is covered with appropriate medallions wrought in velvet, the curtains are hung in heavy cone-colored satin.

THE ROYAL BEDCHAMBER.

This apartment is likewise furnished, carpeted, and finished handsomely. The furniture is full in pieces, and comprises a fine set of exquisitely carved mahogany. The suggestive picture of Windsor Castle hangs on the north wall, and, for aught the Prince might feel to the contrary, he is in one of its chambers.

AN ACCOMPLISHED GENTLEMAN.

The first article observed was a handsome pin, about one inch in diameter, the gift of the Princess Eleanor, which had her picture in *mezzo relievo*, in good sized medallion, showing the features of his accomplished sister. This unique ornament is wrought in fine gold, and is the work of an accomplished artist. The next examined was a scarf pin presented to his Royal Highness by the Prince of Wales. This was the marriage pin, and a similar one was given to all the sons when the Prince became the husband of the Princess Alexandra.

BEAUTIFUL LITTLE GEM.

By far the most elegant of all the jewels of the Prince was the scarf pin which the Prince wore yesterday, which contains

A MINIATURE PORTRAIT OF THE QUEEN.

good likeness. This was the last present of Victoria to the Prince upon his departure for Canada, and was formerly worn by her.

Among the collection is a set of studs, in which the portraits of the Queen, Prince Consort, and Leopold of Belgium were respectively laid in each face.

beautiful marriage pin, the gift of the union Alice with her husband Louis, was also in the orocco jewel box. It was very tasteful and aborate, being set with diamonds, rubies, and arls in the most royal style. Prince Arthur has a pretty little plain locket, which he wears as a watch charm, which was bestowed by his affectionate father—for whose memory he displays great veneration and regard—and which bears a very accurate portrait of his lamented father. On the reverse side is engraved the words "Dear Papa." It will be noticed that hroughout his princely jewelry that, princely though it be, it is a complete

HISTORY OF THE FAMILY UNION,

of the conspicuous nobility, of the refined delicacy and susceptible attachments which to-day form the distinguished features of the most important reigning house of the world. In Queen Victoria herself these traits are so marked that they are a part of history, that the bards sing hem, that the diplomat respects them, that the tatesmen contrast them with some of the unatural violence which has broken and destroyed he oldest families of the continent.

One of his most unique pins consisted of a pin bearing the

FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND TURKISH FLAGS,

posed to the winds, ingeniously constructed, wherein the different colors of bunting are rought in varied hued enamels, which are imperishable and fadeless. In the box was also observed a very handsome set of turquoise studs, hich are the only articles in the collection worn by the late Prince Consort. The Prince is the first

AMATEUR JEWELLER

of his time. His surroundings in wardrobe are equally elaborate, expensive, and tasteful, and with a royal purse the Prince can make hay for a long day, for there is no setting to his sun.

By 11 o'clock the Brevoort House began to ill up with a distinguished party. The whole esident English population of New York and Brooklyn had been informed of the particulars of

AN ADDRESS TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

y their representative, Mr. Archibald, the British Consul, and consequently the throng, after its nucleus (Mr. Archibald himself) had ade his appearance, began to swell.

Mr. Archibald was in full diplomatic uniorm—dark blue, brass button, gold lace, broad tripes, cocked hat, and plenty of tinsel ornament. Members of the Caledonian Club now de their appearance, elaborately robed in eir

HIGHLAND COSTUMES.

Observers wondered if they wouldn't catch old with the bared knee exposed to the pererse elements, for a sleety rain prevailed as hey entered. These athletic Caledonians, however, displayed much of muscle and much of reless fortitude, and deigned not to notice the nfavorable weather, and did, despite all, come ut as of yore. In their kilts and tartans, in heir Scotch plaids, badges, buckles, shoes, and ull costumes, they were the chief figures of the cene.

The witnesses did not move their eyes. All ow was curiosity to see how the Prince ould conduct his portion of the proceedings. He turned to his *suite*, was handed a page of oolscap, and, in

A VOICE OF GREAT FLEXIBILITY,

he intonation, and correct emphasis, pronounced the following:—

Gentlemen:—Pray accept my hearty thanks for the ind salutation of welcome which you offer to me on ehalf of the British and other residents of New York. It is to me a source of sincere gratification d pride to receive your assurances of profound verence to the Queen, my dearly beloved mother, d to hear that the noble, upright, and self-sacrificing character of my deeply lamented father is so eatly appreciated and honored in this country. our expressions of deep interest in all that conrns my future welfare and usefulness in the career hich by God's will may be before me, are such as demand a no less cordial response on my part. I ure you they will not be forgotten when, in after ars, I look back to my present visit to this inteting country. I shall ever recollect with pleasure considerate attention with which you have ofred me so kindly a greeting.

As he read, the Prince exhibited much emotion. Being naturally of a highly susceptible organism, he spoke of his mother with a slightly faltering voice, and referred to his lamented father with an affection which was evident to all. In general, though, his delivery was firm, his presence dignified, and his bearing that of a true gentleman. When he concluded, the crowd uttered many expressions of admiration:—

"What a noble young man!"
"An excellent voice."
"He's an honor to his mother."
"How amiable!"
"Every inch a gentleman."

HIS ACCENT

is unmistakably English, but in other respects no one would detect his nationality. The Prince is slight in figure, of medium height, and is a pure blonde; has a prominent nose, but in other features resembles the Prince of Wales.

No better place could have been selected for an affair of this kind. The room is one of the most elegant in the city. Yesterday the windows were richly draped with lace curtains and blue hangings, and the furniture was blue to correspond. All the arrangements were complete, and the reception and speeches passed off without anything to render the occasion unpleasant.

HIS FURTHER MOVEMENTS.

In the evening he dined with Mr. W. B. Duncan, and afterwards started for the Firemen's Ball at the Academy of Music. The great enthusiasm with which the Volunteer Fire Department celebrated the arrival of the Prince of Wales ten years ago was doubtless in his memory when he accepted the invitation.

NOVEL SCENE.

Incident in a Virginia Court—Judge Underwood and Ex-Governor Henry A. Wise.

In the United States Circuit Court, at Richmond, recently, Judge Underwood rendered his decision in the case of Captain William G. Neims vs. The steamer John Sylvester. The plaintiff, an ex-Confederate officer, broke his knee pan by stepping into a coal-hole on the steamer, sued the owners in November last for $10,000 damages, got a verdict for $4500, and a motion for a new trial being now heard, the court decided to present the plaintiff the alternative of a new trial or receiving $3000 instead of $4500 in acquittance. Ex-Governor Wise appeared for the plaintiff.

In the course of the Judge's remarks he gave an account of his first coming to Virginia as a teacher, thirty-seven years ago; the kindness and courtesy shown him by a distinguished gentleman after arrival; the services rendered by him to this gentleman in a political canvass; the grateful return for these services; his subsequent marriage, etc. He then adverted to the difficulties into which he fell on account of his anti-slavery sentiments.

He expressed in the most glowing terms his admiration for the talents, acquirements, and character of Governor Wise, the leading counsel for the plaintiff. He said that this admiration had been formed years before he became personally acquainted with him, and with a full knowledge of his strong pro-slavery opinions; that he attributed the difference in their opinions on this subject entirely to their different educations and associations; that since Mr. Wise had commenced practising in his court he had always treated him with the utmost kindness and courtesy, and that their relations were most agreeable.

At this point Governor Wise arose and stated to the court that his hearing was imperfect, and that he had in this way failed to catch several sentences of the Judge's opinion. He had heard the word slavery used. He asked what, in God's name, slavery had to do with the question of common carriers' liability? We had suffered enough, in all conscience, already, from this *teterrima causa belli*. For one, he accepted the fact of its overthrow, and was willing to trust, in good faith, upon the new state of affairs. He did not question the honesty of his Honor's sentiments on the subject. His own, though, were very different on the institution as established, although not, perhaps, so much so on the question of the abstract right. But this difference of opinion had been fatally and finally ended. Negroes had become free citizens, and he was willing that they should remain so. But the great question now was whether millions of white men should remain manacled slaves.

Here Judge Underwood interrupted and stated that he was in favor of universal suffrage and universal amnesty. "Act with me," said the Governor, "on this platform; aid me in wrenching the fetters from these arms and from the arms of my people, and we will fight out side by side the great battle of American liberty." He claimed that no power on earth, that no tyranny or oppression, should ever keep him from using both hand and tongue fearlessly in defense of the broken liberties of the people. He denied in strong terms the right of his Honor to interfere with the verdict of the jury on the law and evidence. His argument was founded solely on the law as expounded by its great lights, Kent, Story, Jones, Parsons, and others.

He concluded by speaking in high terms of the kindness, courtesy, and liberality of his Honor to himself and all the members of the bar, and of the pleasantness of their personal relations.

The incident occasioned much astonishment among the auditors and members of the bar.

STRANGE DELUSION.

Excitement Over the Corpse of a Young Girl—The Fool Killer Needed in a Massachusetts Town.

The greatest excitement since the days of witchcraft in this usually quiet town has existed here for a week or more. Having been at considerable pains to learn all the facts in reference to this case, the public may rely upon their correctness.

On or about Christmas, Margaret Finley, the daughter of Robert Finley, residing near the Danvers Junction, aged seventeen years, went out skating, took cold, had a fever induced by pneumonia or some lung difficulty, and died on Sunday, the 9th of this month. She was one of several children, and the family are intelligent and respectable, and mostly members of the Episcopal Church. The deceased was a healthy and sprightly girl, in complexion a blonde, with regular features and rose-colored cheeks. On Thursday, the fifth day from her decease, her funeral was attended by friends and neighbors, and she was placed in a tomb at the cemetery. All through her sickness it was observed there was much color in her face, and when life had departed this rose-tint lingered, insomuch that at the funeral it was noticed that she looked like one sleeping, and wondrous fair.

The matter having been talked over the next day, it was suggested that the girl might have been in a trance. It was said somebody had dreamed she was entombed alive, or a communication of some kind from the spirit world had revealed the supposed fact of which I have spoken. This spread like wild fire. Soon parties visited the sexton, Mr. Peter Waitt, obtained the keys of the tomb with a physician, who was to restore the deceased to her friends. The coffin was opened and the form of the young lady critically examined by the experienced doctor. Not the least indication of life appeared, and no evidence of her being buried alive was discovered. This it would seem ought to have settled the matter. It did not; and now the story went forth all that day that Dr. Chase, the physician referred to, had actually found the girl alive, and numbers were drawn to the tomb to see if it was so.

Every hour, more and more, the story grew, and finally parties went to the family of the girl and reported that she was alive and had been removed to the house of Mr. Waitt, the sexton, and anxious to return home. The astonished father hurried off early on Saturday morning to the house where he was to receive his child, and, lo! there was not a word of truth in the report. In vain the sexton asserted over and over again that the girl was dead, and that there was nothing to warrant any excitement. Crowds came and went, increasing in numbers from day to day, and Tuesday and Wednesday last hundreds had visited the tomb, looked upon and handled the lifeless remains of the girl.—*Danvers Cor. Boston Journal.*

CUBA.

A Review in Honor of Mr. Seward—Continued Fighting with Varied Successes.

HAVANA, Jan. 25.—On Sunday Captain-General Rodas again reviewed the Havana volunteers. Some 11,000 men were in line. Two new organizations upon the occasion made their first public turn-out—a Spanish company of volunteer artillery, having four of Krupp's steel guns, and the German Jagers, Rickmaster Meinherr Ferdinand Heydrich commanding. The desire to see the latter organization was great, and I do not believe there were any disappointments about the company when seen, for the Jagers, with their Prussian uniforms, presented quite a creditable appearance. They numbered eighty-five all told, which was a very small representation considering the great efforts made to recruit the company.

Just as the volunteers began to pass in review before the Captain-General a heavy rain set in, and continued to fall as long as the review lasted, or for more than two hours. General Rodas, his staff, and the volunteers, however, withstood the pouring waters firmly, and went through the performances bravely, being thoroughly drenched by the time these were over. Mr. ex-Secretary Seward, in whose honor the review was in part gotten up, twice rode along the two miles' line of Spanish volunteers in a carriage, in which were also seated his son, Mr. Fred. Seward, Mrs. Fred. Seward, and Colonel Allen, of California, and during the review was to the immediate right of General Rodas, but still in the carriage, which, being closed when the rain commenced, perfectly preserved the venerable ex-Secretary and his companions from getting wet. On the next day, or yesterday morning, they were off for the fine sugar district of Colon, where they expect to employ several days in visiting half a dozen sugar estates. Afterwards Mr. Seward and party will wend their way to the City of Matanzas.

And now for news from the interior. Of the Eastern department, the district of Holguin alone furnishes me with late intelligence. Since half or more of the insurgent troops of the district have been marched off to the Camaguey to operate against General Puello, the 1500 Spanish regulars and 800 volunteers (Spanish figures) within the district have succeeded in extending the Spanish lines somewhat, and have made bold to indulge in several expeditions within the insurgent lines. None of these, however, have resulted in any real advantages to the Spaniards, save that from Puerto del Padre to the river Vasquez.

From Remedios the news shows that the reinforced Spaniards are making strenuous efforts to regain the mastery in that important district. The results have been, so far, two rather hard fights between them and the insurgents. The first engagement in date occurred in the hills of Naranjo, between a large Spanish column, commanded by Colonel Antonio Merono, and a body of insurgents headed by General Villami and Colonels Rivas and Martinez. As usual, the Spaniards claim a victory, saying they killed twenty-three Cubans, wounded seventy, and captured three and $12,000 worth of booty. As to their own losses they are, as usual, silent. Private advices do not confirm their report; but, on the contrary, give the victory to General Villamil, stating that it is true the Spaniards at the start had the advantage, surprising and taking an insurgent camp, but that they were soon afterwards checked and forced, to retreat, losing seventy-five men to the insurgents' sixty.

The second fight occurred at a small place called Gambado, only four miles and a half from the seaport of Caibarien. The Spaniards were commanded by Colonel Fortum, and the Cubans by General Salome Hernandez. Only Spanish reports are at hand, which, of course, claim a Spanish victory, with a loss to the insurgents of twenty-one killed, including Colonel Francisco Garcia, and sixty or more wounded; to the Spaniards, three killed and nine wounded.

KING COAL ATTACKED.

A Substitute or Anthracite Coal—Trial of the Compound—Unsatisfactory Result.

For many years past attempts have been made to introduce a substitute for coal for use on steamships, which, while occupying less room in bunkers, would give greater heat, be less expensive and make less ashes; but up to this time, however, all such attempts have resulted in failure. Some time last year Colonel William Holstead discovered that peat anthracite, coal dust, and coal tar, in proportions of seventy per cent. of the former, twenty-five per cent. of coal dust and five per cent. of tar or rosin, pressed together by machinery, dried and made ready for use, would do more work than double the quantity of ordinary coal and make but very little ashes. This at least was the result of a preliminary trial. Captain Spinney, late of the United States Navy, subsequently became interested in the discovery; the invention was perfected, a company was formed and preparations made for producing the material in quantities sufficient for a more elaborate and decisive trial. Determined to put their stock on the market at once, the International Fuel Company prepared to give a public exhibition of the superiority of their combustible over coal, and with this view engaged the steamer C. P. Schultz for a trip up the Hudson River yesterday.

The day was cold and damp; the air was heavy with wet snow drifting from the lowering, heavy laden clouds, and a thick fog lay broad upon the river. The new fuel lying on the deck did not look promising; the blocks, fifteen inches long, ten wide and four and a half deep, into which the material is pressed by machine pressure of five tons to the square inch, was wet with rain, and felt hard and heavy in the hand. The fuel was weighed first by Captain Spinney; but, for the purpose of avoiding even the suspicion of favor, Captain DeGroot had it reweighed in the presence of the committee. A lot of 4000 pounds was carefully weighed and sent below, where Mr. Belknap saw it put into the furnace. The representative of the company wished to have the fire made on a layer of live anthracite; but this the committee would not allow. Fire was started with wood at a quarter past 11 o'clock A. M., and 119 gallons of water put in the boiler—water in gauge nineteen inches. Half an hour later the fuel was ignited; the lines were cast off at twenty-four minutes past 12 P. M.; twenty-seven pounds of steam was speedily obtained, and the steamer rushed out into the stream with her bow to the north. This was a good beginning; but unfortunately the speed did not last long. The steam ran down to ten pounds in twenty minutes; the wheels revolved slowly, and it became evident that coal was still the reigning monarch. On turning at Ninety-eighth street the gentleman in charge of the furnaces was relieved by another, who, it was said, was better posted on the manner of using the patent article. The gauge showed an increase of fifteen pounds of steam in a few minutes, and the boat leaped through the water at a splendid pace. The hopes of the gentlemen interested in the success of the trial rose with every pound of steam and continued high until the steamer touched the dock. They did not know, however, that the committee, who were satisfied of the futility of continuing the trial under such circumstances, had ordered a quantity of anthracite coal to be thrown over the new fuel in one of the furnaces. Had this course not been taken, it would have been impossible to reach the landing place until after nightfall.

Captain Spinney feels quite sanguine of the ultimate success of the fuel as a substitute for coal, and proposes to have another trial soon with the improvement suggested by the committee of engineers. Should his hopes be realized, steam navigation will be revolutionized.

NEWS FROM NEWARK.

Grand Rout of the Peruvian Army—A Scene Not Down in the Bills.

That distinguished actor of the Bowery Forrestian school, Mr. E. Eddy, was announced to appear at the Opera House on Saturday night, but having fallen sick at Albany, the journey hither which he pluckily undertook, to fulfil his engagement, proved too much for his strength, and he was unable to appear, to the sore disappointment of an expectant gallery-full of boys and a somewhat sparse, though congenial and appreciative, gathering in the parquet. The robustious *role* of "Rolla" in the stirring old drama, *Pizarro*, consequently fell to Mr. J. B. Studley, whilom a choice Bowery favorite; whose powers in the way of tearing a passion to tatters and in the short-broadsword combat of the "two up and two down, strike fire every time" style, would seem to be all that the most exacting audience of newsboys could require. With his herculean labors the piece progressed fairly notwithstanding the awkward imbecility of the "King" and the perverse blunders of that potentate's army, consisting of a trio of "supers" arrayed in strangely composite though doubtless Peruvian costume. There were indications of demoralization in the army from the first, manifested not only in its conduct while on the stage, but in the unseemly clatter which reached the audience from behind the scenes. At last this noise rose to the proportions of a "square fight" at the wing. Whether the army had mutinied in disgust at their truly disgusting "King," or whether the legions were clamoring for their pay, there was an undeniable row in the camp. The audience at once transferred its interest from the agonized pleadings of the lady "Elvira" with the monster "Pizarro" to the real "dispute" behind the scenes. "Pizarro" darted fearful glances in the direction of the noise, and strode nervously hither and thither; forgetting the lady's suit, he stamped his foot and clapped his hands, but the discussion within was still conducted with the same animation as before. Finally, with grinding teeth and clenched fists, "Pizarro" walked quickly in at the "entrance." The noise of combat rose higher than ever, presently falling bodies were heard, and then sounds as of the army in retreat. The lady "Elvira" stood wringing her hands, until the curtain came to her relief.—*Newark Advertiser.*

A HORRIBLE THEORY.

How Soon Does the Guillotine End Consciousness?

The late execution in Paris has revived the old question whether death instantaneously follows upon the severance of the head from the body. In a letter to the *Gaulois* Dr. Pinel asserts that decapitation does not immediately affect the brain. The blood which flows after decapitation comes from the large vessels of the neck, and there is hardly any call upon the circulation of the cranium. The brain remains intact, nourishing itself with the blood retained by the pressure of the air. When the blood remaining in the head at the moment of separation is exhausted, there commences a state, not of death, but of inertia, which lasts up to the moment when the organ, no longer fed, ceases to exist. Dr. Pinel estimates that the brain finds nourishment in the residuary blood for about an hour after decapitation. The period of inertia would last for about two hours, and absolute death would not ensue till after the space of three hours altogether. If, he adds, a bodiless head indicates by no movement the horror of its situation, it is because it is physically impossible that it should do so, all the nerves which serve for the transmission of orders from the brain to the trunk being severed. But there remain the nerves of hearing, of smell, and of sight.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

VERY PROPER.

Punishment of Female Don Juans.

According to the Albany correspondent of the Buffalo *Express*, the following bill is to be offered in the New York Legislature:—

Section 1. Any female of chaste character, under the age of seventeen years, who shall, with evil intent, winningly, winsomely, and wilfully decoy and seduce from his domestic duties a married man (he being the father of a family and having children over ten years of age), and by artful wiles draw him away from his family, shall, on conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned in a house of refuge for not less than two days. If, on the trial of such young and artful female, it shall be shown that the married man so seduced and enticed away is a minister of the Gospel in good standing, the offender shall in like manner be sentenced to not less than one hour nor more than two hours' imprisonment in the county jail.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Stroud.

James and William Fiss vs. F. Wagner and Charles Herrman. An action to recover the price of a horse sold to defendants. The defense alleged that the horse was warranted to be sound, and was taken upon three days' trial, but proved to be diseased, and in a short time became so sick that he had to be shot. Jury out.

William Johnston vs. Michael Breen. A *sci. fa. sur* mortgage. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.

Bain & Kern vs. Sheriff Lyle. A feigned issue to try the ownership of personal property levied upon under process. Verdict for defendant.

Josiah Woodward vs. Eleazer C. Beebe. An action of ejectment to try the title to real estate in the lower part of the city. On trial.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison and Paxson.

The trial of John Murphy, for the murder of Colonel James J. Seybert, resulted last evening in a verdict of not guilty, the Commonwealth failing to connect him with the assault upon the deceased, and therefore abandoning the prosecution.

Charles Geikler, who was indicted with his brother John for the murder of David Seidman, on the 20th of August last, was this morning put upon trial, the cases having been severed. The facts as alleged by the Commonwealth were as follows:—The deceased on the day above mentioned went to the Union market, at Second and Callowhill streets, where the two Geiklers kept a stall, and tried to sell some chickens to them.

They could not agree upon a bargain, and became engaged in an angry quarrel, and John Geikler struck Seidman with a pluck, which Seidman threw back at him. A fight followed, and the two fell to the ground, where they were struggling until separated by the bystanders. Afterwards Charles resumed the quarrel, and dealt Seidman a blow which caused him to fall, his head striking a large box that was on the floor, and he being rendered immediately insensible. He was carried to his home, where in a few days lock-jaw set in and death resulted. The medical testimony established that there was no fracture of the skull, which was unusually thin, but the blood vessels of the brain were congested, and the veins of the liver and stomach also congested. On trial.

—A Lynchburg paper is warm in its praises of a new invention which, it contends, will "save one thousand per cent." of the labor in the manufacture of tobacco. That's a saving worth talking about, if "per cent." has its old meaning.

—Armed burglars are afflicting Quincy, Ill., and some of the wealthy citizens promise through the papers to pay $500 to the man who will kill one of these plunderers while in the act of entering or plundering their houses at night.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Metropolitan Police Bill Passes the Senate by a Vote of 16 to 13

The United States Government and the Mexican Claims—Supposed Suicide of a Leading Citizen of Baltimore—To-day's Cable Quotations.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM HARRISBURG.

The Metropolitan Police Bill Passes the Senate

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 1.—The Metropolitan Police Bill for Philadelphia, as amended by the insertion of the Mayor's name among the Commissioners, has just passed the Senate by a vote of 16 to 13. Two Democrats were absent when the vote was taken.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mexican Claims.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The United States and Mexican joint commission for the settlement of claims adjourned yesterday, to meet again on the first Monday in June, 1870, when all cases on the docket in which memorials, proofs, and arguments have been filed, will be taken up for adjudication and award. The four months required by the agents of the two Governments for the collection of responsive evidence necessitates this long vacation.

Commissioner Wadsworth has already gone to his Kentucky home, at Maysville, to attend to his many important law cases in the courts of that State, and Licendudo Don Francisco Gomez Palacio will start in a few days, with his son Pedro, for his home at Durango, in the Republic of Mexico.

Mr. Ashton and his assistant, Judge William Martin, the well-known admiralty jurist of Key West, Fla., remain at Washington to attend to the interests of American claimants, while the rights of Mexican claimants will be guarded by their counsel, General Caleb Cushing.

Ordered to San Domingo.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Lieutenant Commander W. N. Allen has been ordered to proceed with all possible despatch with his vessel, the Swatara, to the city of San Domingo, with instructions that if, on his arrival, the Dominican Government requires assistance against its enemies, to aid them.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Railroad Suit.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 1.—The case of Jacob Bankard against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, for damages for injuring cattle, was decided in favor of the company.

Supposed Suicide.

Randolph Mayser, a well-known machinist, of the firm of Mayser & Shaffer, of this city, was last night found in the upper story of his building with a pistol ball through his head and a pistol by his side. He is supposed to have committed suicide.

Shoplifters Indicted.

Elizabeth Brown and Catharine Weaver, two notorious New York shoplifters, were indicted here yesterday for stealing over $1000 worth of goods found on them.

Death of a Colored Preacher.

Rev. John W. Tolson, a colored Methodist preacher, is dead.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 1—11 A. M.—Consols for money and account, 92¾. American securities quiet. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 87¾; of 1865, old, 87; 1867s, 86¼; 10-40s, 84¾. American stocks dull; Erie Railway, 21¾; Illinois Central, 103; Great Western, 26¾.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The Bourse opened quiet this morning. Rentes are quoted at 73f. 60c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 1—11 A. M.—The Cotton market opened dull; middling uplands, 11⅝d.; middling Orleans, 11⅞@11¾d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Turpentine is quoted at 30s. 6d. @31s.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1870.

The bank statement yesterday shows a falling off in resources to some extent. In deposits there is a decline of $265,487 and in specie of $67,938. On the other hand the loans have expanded $74,563 and the legal-tenders $425,022. The general business of the week has fallen off over seven millions. This exhibit is not of a character to materially affect the loan market, the supply being greatly in excess of all demands.

The Gold and Bond markets are likely to feel the effects of the new programme of the Secretary of the Treasury, who has reversed the order of last month by proposing to buy only $2,000,000 in bonds whilst selling $4,000,000 in gold. The effect will naturally be to lower the price of gold and bonds. The programme is decidedly "bearish" if adhered to, but no harm will come of it.

Gold is quiet and lower. Sales at the opening at 121¼; at noon at 121⅛. Governments follow in the wake of coin, as usual, and prices are again off about ⅛.

There was some activity at the Stock Board, and prices were stronger. Sales of City Sixes at 100⅛ for the new issues.

Reading Railroad sold at 47·69@47¾. Pennsylvania Railroad changed hands at 55¼@55⅜; Minehill Railroad at 51⅛; and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 53⅝. 28½ was offered for Philadelphia and Erie, and 35, b. o., for Catawissa preferred.

In Canal stocks there were no sales, but an active demand. 14⅝, b. o., was offered for Schuylkill preferred, 32¾ for Lehigh, and 60 for Morris preferred.

Sales of Fulton Coal at 4½.

In Passenger Railway shares there were no transfers, but 40½ was bid for Second and Third, 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and 12½ for Hestonville. The balance of the list was overlooked.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118⅛@118⅜; do., 1862, 115⅝@115⅞; do. 1864, 115@115¼; do. 1865, 115¼@115⅜; do. 1865, new, 114@114¼; do. 1867, do. 114¼@114½; do. 1868, do., 114@114¼; 10-40s, 112½@112⅝; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111⅜@111½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 121⅛@121¼; Silver, 116½@118. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $870@880; Central Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $945@955; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $690@710.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118⅛@118⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 115⅝@115⅞; do., 1864, 115@115¼; do., 1865, 115¼@115⅜; do., July, 1865, 114@114¼; do. do., 1867 114¼@114½; do., 1868, 114¼@114½; 10-40s, 112½@112⅝; Cur. 6s, 111⅜@111½. Gold, 121⅛.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 City 6s, New.	100 sh Read R....c.47·69
2 days....100⅛	200 do..ls.b30. 47¾
$3000 do......b5.100⅛	100 do..rg&in.47·69
$300 do......ls.100⅛	100 do.....s30.47·69
$1000 do......b5.100½	100 do.....b30. 47¾
$7000 Pa 6s, 2d se...106	200 do .....s60.47·69
$2000 N Pa 7s........ 87½	100 do.....b10. 47¾
$1000 Pa & N Y Cl 7s 90	300 do. b5. 47¾
$2000 Sch N 6s '82... 54	300 do.....s60.47·69
$1000 Sch N Imp L... 67	400 do.......ls. 47¾
$1000 do......... 67	20 sh Minehill R... 51⅛
500 sh Penna R..... 55¼	32 sh Leh Val...ls. 53⅝
61 do......ls. 55⅜	100 sh Leh N St.b3. 32¾
12 sh C & A Sc.c&p 64½	100 sh Fulton Coal. 4½
5 do......ls. 64½	

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	121¼	10·25 A. M.	121⅛
10·15 "	121⅛	10·40 "	121¼
10·20 "	121¼	11·02 "	121⅛

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, February 1.—Stocks strong. Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 121¼. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 115⅝; do. 1864, do., 115; do. 1865, do., 115¼; do. do., new, 114; do. 1867, 114¼; do. 1868, 114¼; 10-40s, 112⅝; Virginia 6s, new, 65 Missouri 6s, 90; Canton Company, 55½; Cumberland preferred, 35½; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 95¾; Erie, 24¼; Reading, 95½; Adams Express, 64¼; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 84¼; Illinois Central, 135½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 91⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 188⅛; Western Union Telegraph, 35¾.

From the Herald.

"The week opened on general dullness in all the markets.

"The press despatches from Washington announcing that the programme of Secretary Boutwell for the ensuing month contemplates the sale of four millions of gold, or twice the amount of bonds, operated for a lower price in gold, which yielded from 121⅜@121¼—a trifling difference, it is true, but sufficient to show the character of the market. When it was subsequently ascertained at the Sub-Treasury that Mr. Folger had received no official instructions from Washington the price reacted to 121⅜, but upon the receipt of private telegrams confirming the press news it yielded again to 121¼ at the close. The market was extremely dull and the Board adjourned at 2 o'clock, while the clearances amounted to only 17,000,000. The speculative spirit of the Gold Room is on the wane. The chief fluctuations were as follows:—

"The newspaper despatches from Washington announce it to be the intention of the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase only two millions of bonds during the month of February had the effect of lowering prices about an eighth per cent. in Governments, but in the absence of official information the market became steady and strong, especially as there is a good demand across the counter, and also from corporations who have money which they cannot employ better than four per cent. in the open market, and therefore temporarily invest in the five-twenties. The following were the latest street prices for the Goverment lists:—United States currency sixes, 111⅜@111½; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 118@118⅛; do. do. coupon, 118⅛@118⅜; do. Five-twenties, registered, May and November, 115¼@115½; do. do., coupon, 1862, 115⅝@155⅞; do. do., coupon, 1864, do., 115⅛@115⅜; do. do., coupon, 1865, 115¼@115½; do. do., registered, January and July, 114⅛@114⅜; do. do., coupon, 1865, do. 114⅛@114¼; do. coupon, 1867, do., 114¼@114½; do. do., coupon, 1868, do., 114½@115⅝; do. ten-forties, registered, 112 @102½; do. do., coupon, 112½@112⅝.

"The general features of the money market were unchanged. On call the rate ranged from 4 to 6 per cent., according to the character of collaterals and the standing of borrowers. Prime bankers' sixty days paper was quoted as low as 6 per cent. discount, and there was a good demand for double name commercial acceptances at 6½ to 8½ per cent. Single names were quoted 7 to 15 per cent. Foreign exchange was firm at the close, with a slight advance in rates.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R	Pacific Mail Steam... 40⅛
Con. Stock Scrip... 96⅜	Western Union Tele 35¾
do. scrip...... 94⅞	Mil. & St. Paul R com 71⅝
N. Y. & Erie Rail. . 24½	Mil. & St. Paul pref.. 86
Ph. and Rea. R...... 95½	Adams Express...... 64¼
Mich. South.& N.I.R. 85	Wells, Fargo & Co.... 19¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.ex d. 91¼	United States........ 53
Chi. and N. W. com.. 72⅞	Tennessee 6s, new. 47
Chi. and N. W. pref.. 89⅜	Gold... ....121¼
Chi. and R. I. R......114	Market firm.
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R. 88¼	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Feb. 1.—The Flour market is steady at yesterday's quotations. The demand is entirely from the local trade, who purchased 5@600 barrels, in lots, at $4·25@4·37½ for superfine; $4·50@4·75 for extras; $5@5·75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $5@5·50 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $5·25@6·25 for Indiana and Ohio do. do.; and $6·50@7·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $4·87½ ℔ bbl. No sales were reported in Corn Meal.

There is some inquiry for Wheat for shipment, but the demand from the local millers is quite limited. Sales of Western and Pennsylvania red at $1·23@1·25. Rye may be quoted at 98c. Corn is in good request at the recent decline. Sales of 6000 bushels new yellow at 85c. for damp, up to 91½c. for prime dry. Oats are unchanged; sales of 2500 bushels Pennsylvania at 53@55c.

No further sales were reported in Barley or Malt.

Bark—There is a good demand for No. 1 Quercitron at $30 ℔ ton.

Seed—Cloverseed is in active request, and 200 bushels sold at $8·25, an advance, and 700 bushels on private terms.

Whisky is quiet at 98c.@$1 ℔ gallon for wood and iron-bound packages.

STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following sales were made by M. Thomas & Sons, at the Merchants' Exchange, this morning:—

200 shares Chesnut and Walnut Streets P. R. W. Co.	$49
60 shares Green and Coates Streets P. R. W. Co.	28
28 shares Buck Mountain Coal Co	35·25
10 shares Consolidation National Bank	45·25
5 shares Central Transportation Co.	56·75
28 " " " "	56
575 shares Philadelphia and Carupano Sulphur Mining Co., Venezuela, South America	96
18 shares Conshohocken Stone Quarry Co., par $100	57·50
2 shares Mercantile Library Co.	5
OTSEGO Street, No. 1810—Dwelling, Stable, and Slaughter House and Building Lot	395 and 450 for lot
ELEVENTH (South), No. 908—Store and Dwelling	3000
MARKET, east of Thirty-sixth—Building Lot	2075

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Arrived, steamship Bellona, from London.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.........FEBRUARY 1

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M........34 | 11 A. M.......40 | 2 P. M........42

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr Joseph Maxfield, May, 3 days from New York, with iron to Pennsylvania Central Railroad Co.

Schr M. E. Coyne, Facemire, 2 days from New York, with iron, etc., to captain.

Schr Light of Home, Nickerson, 12 days from Portsmouth, with fish to P. Crowell.

Schr Clio, McClintock, from Millville, with glass to Whitall, Tatum & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Steamship Norman, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Boston 30th ult.

Bark Louise, Delhy, hence, at Brouwershaven 16th ultimo.

Brig Star of Hope, Peterson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Genoa 11th ult.

Schr Millard Fillmore, Chase, hence, at Portland 28th ult.

Schr C. E. Elmer, Corson, cleared at Baltimore 29th ult. for Savannah.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE FUTURE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

From the N. Y. Times.

Mr. Dawes' reply to General Butler, not to speak of Mr. Farnsworth's, as well as the frequency with which the Republican party in both House and Senate has of late split its vote on several important questions, ought, we think, to suggest to the more ardent members of the party, and everybody who believes, as we do, in its usefulness, the propriety of abstaining from attempts "to read people out" of it. Formal excommunications have never been of any great service to either Church or party. They were not of much use to the Republican party even in the days of excitement after the close of the war, and they are likely to be still less serviceable just now, when the bonds of discipline are relaxed, and the questions which have for some twenty years held it together are nearly settled. The Cincinnati *Commercial* asked the other day, *apropos* of the conflict in the Senate between Messrs. Trumbull and Sumner, whether this discussion did not reveal the existence of a division in the party ranks which would henceforward be found irremediable. The *Evening Post* treated the incident as one of the indications visible in various parts of the country that the regular party engineers are losing the control of the machine; and there is no doubt that a feeling more or less deep seated prevails that the work of the Republican party, properly so called, ends with the adoption of the fifteenth amendment.

Now, it is quite true that the special cause which called the party into existence will have ceased to operate as soon as that amendment is passed, but then the general reasons for its existence will be nearly as strong as ever. The work of the Republican party will never be over until the Democrats have frankly announced their acceptance of the legislation of the last ten years. This the Democrats have not done, and show no sign of doing. A day never passes in which they do not in some quarter or other proclaim their intention of treating the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution as void, because imposed on some of the States by force, or else announce their wish to do something to the public debt by way of repudiation. Sometimes they are for taxing the bonds, sometimes for paying the debt in greenbacks, but always for treating the public creditor as in some sense the public enemy, and depriving him of a portion at least of what he believes to be his due. In short, whatever they may do in the future, they have thus far shown no sign of having any affirmative policy of any kind. Their mission they proclaim to be the undoing, at the earliest possible moment, of all that the Republican party has done. They had a chance of taking some kind of middle ground, that is, letting bygones be bygones, but adopting a different line of policy in the future by nominating Mr. Chase in 1868, but they deliberately refused, and chose a pair of "irreconcilables" to head their ticket. Since then they have given indication of having repented or changed their minds. Several tolerably good articles in the way of a policy—such as free trade—have presented themselves, but they have been all rejected. Nothing will do them but the upsetting, in some way or other, of the system of society and government established by the reconstruction process at the South, and the restoration to the whites of their old supremacy, and with it, of course, the means of working their own sweet will with regard to the blacks.

There can, of course, be no doubt that it is this which keeps, and is likely to keep, the Republican party in existence. The mass of those who have served long in its ranks for the purpose of achieving certain results, will not leave it as long as these results are endangered, and as long as the opposition offers nothing new, or original, or constructive for their acceptance. But then it must not be forgotten by those who have, or think they have, it in charge, that the excitement which called the Republican party into existence, and enabled it to achieve its victories, is rapidly dying out, and that the excitement gone, the number of stragglers and deserters will naturally be greatly increased. A greater or less number of its members are growing lukewarm; others are losing or have lost their interest in politics altogether; others have their attention diverted by State affairs, or purely financial affairs, and it must be remembered that the Republican majority has not in any State, except in one or two of the critical years of the war, been sufficiently large to bear reduction. Just now the party barely holds its own in several States. It has lost the control of this, and with what mischief to the public interests yet remains to be seen. It is, therefore, hardly safe to be overstrict in exacting uniformity of opinion amongst its members on all points that may come up. We think it was very unwise, for instance, to attempt to force its members into agreement as to the propriety of adding to what has been already done in reconstruction in the case of Virginia. The conditions imposed on that State after so much fuss are a sorry compensation for the bitterness of feeling developed in the course of the discussion between the two wings of the party. It would be still more unwise to insist on a general adhesion to any financial doctrine, if for no other reason than for the very simple one that it cannot be obtained. Nothing is gained, too, in strength or cohesiveness by expelling obstreperous members. The spirits of those they leave behind are not apt to be improved by the spectacle, because the members who are most impatient under party discipline, and are most apt to form and hold opinions of their own, are almost always the ablest men; and a party which has got rid of its ablest men, no matter what its numerical force may be, is not far from dissolution. Of the value of brains to party organizations, and of the danger of getting rid of them, the Democratic party is to-day a melancholy example.

THE COLONIAL CRISIS.

From the London Saturday Review.

If there is something to regret, there is much that is satisfactory, in the discussions that have recently taken place on colonial affairs. The official mind has shown itself, as usual, incapable of grasping a large idea, and the self-constituted advocates of the colonies have not been altogether judicious in the conduct of their campaign; but, on the other hand, there has manifested itself a deep and pervading resolution not to let the colonies be driven from us by the apathy of statesmen and the perverse unpatriotism of Americanized politicians. It is always a misfortune when great matters fall to be dealt with by small men, and as yet this has been the fate of the colonial problem, on the adequate solution of which the future fortunes of the English race so largely depend. The whole tendency of the creed in fashion with Liberal politicians is to produce clever small men; and we say this not the less though the party is led by a statesman whom not even his enemies would call small, and who, when he gives his mind to the colonial question, may be trusted to deal with it generously and nobly. But Mr. Gladstone is where he is and what he is by the strength of the rank and file of the party, and more in spite of than by the favor of the class of prominent Liberal politicians, of whom a large section of his Cabinet is formed. The clever men of this school pride themselves on their scientific statesmanship, and their highest effort is to take a theory confessedly based on assumptions which are only approximately true, to shut their eyes to the existence of every force but that of self-interest, to work out the consequences of their assumption with diligent and unfailing logic, and then to make themselves mere passive instruments of a necessity of their own creating. Wanting in sympathy and devoid of imagination, they can see in the world nothing but a theatre on which to demonstrate the experiments of a crude and tentative, though servicable, science. This is the temper in which the relations of England and her colonies have been approached by many of our leading politicians, and by none more conspicuously than by Earl Granville, of whom better things might have been hoped. The most fatal aspect of the case is the fanatical sincerity with which the Colonial Minister evidently believes that his narrow view of a great crisis comprises the whole range of possible truth. His predecessors in office have unequivocally protested against the tone even more than against the substance of his despathes. Impatient colonists have chafed at his polished indifference, and the sober opinion of all reflecting men, with the exception of those who are political economists and nothing more, has condemned the levity with which he has trifled with a question which in a very few years must become the gravest which English Ministers could be called upon to consider.

The very terms in which Lord Granville repudiates the charge of seeking the dismemberment of the Empire show how incapable he has made himself of even seeing what it is that renders his policy and his language so mischievous. He tells the colonies that he really does not wish to sever their relations with what they will persist in calling the Home country, but blandly assures them in the same breath that, if they should happen to be discontented at any time with English policy, it will always be open for them to terminate the connection without fear of any compulsory interference on our part. This kind of taunt would, under any circumstances, be impolitic and indefensible in a Colonial Minister, but it is doubly mischievous now, when it is recognized as the symbol of a party—the party that avowedly aims at severing the bonds that unite this country and her colonies. In spite of all disclaimers, it points to nothing but separation. Why is it that we hear this same phrase repeated day after day? No desire for independence has been manifested for many years by more than the most insignificant section of any of our colonies. No one anticipates a request to be relieved from their allegiance from any real colonists, whatever mock petitions may be got up by American interlopers. Foolish Irishmen have yelled for independence, and rightly enough the cry is not listened to. The colonists have never asked for it, and yet they are daily insulted by the assurance that whenever they think fit to do so we shall be most happy to let them go. It may be that, if ever the emergency arose, it would be right and wise to abstain from coercion, as many people in the United States thought it would be right and wise to acquiesce in the secession of the South. But how does this excuse a statesman for persistently throwing in the teeth of the colonies his declaration of indifference to their alliance? It is generally perhaps wiser to let a runaway wife go than to reclaim her by force, but a husband who daily assured his spouse that if she desired to leave him he would put no obstacle in her way would be credited by men of the world with a very decided anxiety to get rid of her. The official tone has not even the consistency which belong to the extreme school of Mr. Goldwin Smith's disciples, who avowedly desire to bring about the dismemberment of the Empire, and use precisely the same language which Lord Granville employs to prove the absence of such a wish from his mind. Unfortunately the mischief done by the authoritative adoption of the language of the separatists is not easily to be undone, and there is little prospect of modifying the future policy of a statesman who is, or professes himself to be, incapable of comprehending the tendency of his own words.

And yet even those whose only wisdom is the worship of political expediency might be expected to see the plain interests of England, however unable they may be to sympathize with the aspirations of the colonies. It should not be altogether beyond the power of statesmen to look forward twenty or thirty or fifty years. Mr. Gladstone has thought it important to take stock of our probable supply of coals a couple of centuries hence. Is it of less moment to count the numbers and reckon the wealth which our colonies are certain to attain within a few decades? No one doubts what the result must be. In a period very, very short in the life of a nation—one or two generations, at the most—England, instead of a great dominant State, surrounded by comparatively insignificant provinces, will, if she does not throw away her opportunity, be the centre of a system of confederated nations each more populous and richer than herself.

THE NEGRO SENATOR FROM MISSISSIPPI.

From the N. Y. World.

Some of the Republican journals in the West are discussing the question whether Hiram R. Revels, the colored Senator elect from Mississippi, is entitled to a seat in the Senate, in view of the declaration of the Constitution that no person shall be a Senator who shall not have been nine years a citizen of the United States. The Supreme Court decided, some twelve or thirteen years ago, that negroes were not citizens within the meaning of the Constitution. The fourteenth amendment was proposed by the radicals for the purpose of removing the bar to negro citizenship. It declares in its first section that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States are citizens of the United States." If the Supreme Court correctly interpreted the Constitution in 1857, negroes first became citizens at the date of the ratification of the fourteenth amendment, and no negro is eligible to a seat in the Senate until nine, nor to a seat in the House of Representatives until seven, years shall have elapsed since the ratification.

Conclusive as this argument seems, we have no expectation that the Senate will admit its force. In the first place, the Republican party has always strenuously denied the validity of the Dred Scott decision, and scouted the idea that it had any binding force. They are not likely to change their opinion of that decision now. In the next place, they formally disregarded it in the civil rights bill, which they passed before the fourteenth amendment was ratified; a bill which declares the negroes citizens, although Congress had no authority to pass such an act if the Dred Scott decision was correct, and persons of African descent are excluded from citizenship by the Constitution. The ground which the Senate will take in Revels' case will be, that when the fourteenth amendment says that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States are citizens," it means that persons naturalized in the United States are citizens from the date of their naturalization; and persons born in the United States, citizens from the date of their birth.

This doctrine is hardly worth contesting, inasmuch as the question has no permanent interest if it be admitted that the fourteenth amendment has been duly ratified. If the ratification is null, the negroes will lose all the privileges of citizenship, including eligibility to Congress among the rest; but if the fourteenth amendment is to stand, the seven or nine years is not worth disputing about, considering that the Republicans will not declare any election to Congress void by reason of negro birth, so long as they remain in power. By the Constitution, each house is made the sole judge of the election and qualification of its members, and if the Senate admits the Mississippi negro, there is no constitutional process by which he can be ousted. With the known committals of the Republican party, the question has at present only a theoretical or speculative interest.

The nine and seven years' citizenship required of Senators and Representatives have not always been strictly construed, even by the Democratic party. When we annexed Texas we at once admitted her into the Union as a State, "on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever." As an equal State in the Union Texas was entitled to Senators and Representatives; but her citizens had been foreigners up to the date of annexation. Was she then to wait nine years before she could be represented in the Senate, and seven before she could be represented in the House? No such question was raised, although it might have been raised with great plausibility. Her Senators and Representatives were admitted to seats without any reference to the length of time they had been citizens of the United States. If we should ever annex Canada, we should have the same thing repeated. The Canada Senators, instead of waiting nine years, would be received immediately after the dissolution of their allegiance to the British crown. There would be a necessity of violating the Constitution in one respect, and its minor requirements would yield to the major. The right of the State to two Senators would overrule the nine years' citizenship. But in the case of the Southern negroes there is no such overruling necessity. The Southern States have abundance of duly qualified citizens from which they can select Senators and Representatives; but the negro Senator will nevertheless be admitted, in order that the Republicen party may preserve its consistency.

THE PRINCE—A NICE YOUNG MAN.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Nobody could behave any better than Prince Arthur behaves. He is a nice, modest, unassuming, quiet young gentleman. That he was born a prince is something for which he cannot justly be censured. It may be a misfortune, but certainly it is not his fault. He was born at too early an age to be held responsible for the circumstances.

We are sorry to learn that the Prince was hissed by a few ill-mannered people at Niblo's Theatre. No doubt, however, that Mr. A. T. Stewart, who owns the theatre, made the proper apologies for this rudeness. The Prince will find the young men in this city more cultivated and better dressed than the *outre* gawks whom he saw about Washington.

More sorry than for the hisses are we for the marked insult put upon the Prince by so old a man as Moses H. Grinnell. We are as ardent as anybody in our republicanism, but we do not on that account feel that we should be justified in offering an affront to unoffending members of the British royal family. Mr. Grinnell is in error if he thinks it was incumbent upon him as Collector to insult Prince Arthur, just because he was passing through the city.

What did Mr. Grinnell do? Why, he sent the Prince an invitation to a ball, to be sure; but then in doing so he took particular pains to intimate to the Prince that he did not consider him anybody, and that it was not on his own account that he was invited.

In the next place, he insulted all the royal families of Europe by saying to the Prince that he was invited because his mother was a respectable woman—just as if it was a very uncommon thing for the mother of a Prince to be a decent woman!

Finally, Mr. Grinnell insulted the memory of the late Prince Albert by saying to Prince Arthur that it was to testify respect for his mother only that the invitation was given. In other words, because the Prince had one respectable parent, clearly implying—inasmuch as the Prince must have had two parents—that the other could not have been worthy of respect.

We are not partial to monarchical institutions, but we think this republic is strong enough to let a broth of a boy, even if he be a prince, pass through the city of New York without being insulted.

Signed to the letter of Mr. Grinnell are some most excellent names; but every one knows how hurriedly and carelessly signatures are affixed to letters after they are once drawn up. These gentlemen are among our solid citizens; but they will do well hereafter to criticise more closely documents drawn up for them to sign by Mr. Grinnell.

The Prince must not infer from the manner in which he has seen a few persons make fools of themselves at Washington, that the American people are all fools; or that most of us have not too much respect for ourselves, as well as for him, to insult him as Collector Grinnell has done.

We are pleased to learn that the Prince is to visit the Hon. G. S. Jenks, at the Brooklyn Club. The Prince will have an opportunity to see in his accomplished host a regular John Bull in person, on whom are engrafted all the splendid improvements of the American character.

WANTS.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. 1 16 3m

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 9 16 sw

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, December 28, 1869.—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be CLOSED on the 19th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.

The Transfer Books will be opened on the 22d day of JANUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED on the 25th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company. The books will be RE-OPENED on the 7th day of FEBRUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M.

12 31 tF7 GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Hall of the Assembly Buildings, S. W. corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

1 25 3w JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, No. 230 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 230 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, February 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when an Election will be held for Thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Books will be closed for fifteen days prior to the day of said election.

1 18 14t CHARLES WESTON, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Dec. 8, 1869.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY respectively, that assessments amounting to SIXTY PER CENTUM of the capital stock of said company have been made and payment of the same called for on or before the eighth day of February, A. D. 1870, and that payment of such a proportion of all sums of money by them subscribed is called for and demanded from them on or before the said time.

By order of the Board of Directors.

12 28 6w S. SHERRERD, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD,

12 22 60t Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY—Office, No. 224 SOUTH DELAWARE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, January 19, 1870.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, clear of taxes, from the profits of the six months ending December 31, 1869, payable on and after February 1 proximo, when the transfer books will be re-opened.

1 20 11t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

THE PARHAM SEWING MACHINE Company's New Family Sewing Machines are most emphatically pronounced to be that great desideratum so long and anxiously looked for, in which all the essentials of a perfect machine are combined.

1 29 No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,

2 45 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.

Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 35

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26t

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,

86 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

H. T. HELMBOLD, DRUGGIST, while engaged in the drug business, discovered the superior mode of preparing Fluid Extracts. Has been established upward of NINETEEN YEARS, and in order to satisfy the most skeptical appends the following

FROM THE LARGEST MANUFACTURING CHEMIST IN THE WORLD.

I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD. He occupied the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,
FIRM OF POWERS & WEIGHTMAN,
Manufacturing Chemists,
Ninth and Brown streets, Philadelphia.

Nov. 15, 1854. 1 31 3t

WAGER $5000.

In this paper I advertise certificates of cures effected by HELMBOLD'S BUCHU, on Wednesday and Saturday of each week. I will wager the sum of $5000 that there is no physician or druggist in the United States who can produce such evidence of cures in diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and gravel. 1 31 3t

NINETEEN YEARS.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU has been established. The certificates of cures are beyond contradiction. They will be advertised in this paper from time to time. Write any of the patients, should you doubt statements. 1 31 3t

OBSERVE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE of my Drug and Chemical Warehouse is on the wrapper of each bottle, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD. Beware of Bogus Buchus, made by Bogus Druggists and sold under fictitious names. 1 31 3t

WAGER $5000.

Not that I like the idea, but that some may and would like the matter tested, whether HELMBOLD'S BUCHU has effected more cures than any physician or medicines in such diseases as it is recommended, no matter by who or whom made. 1 31 3t

TEST $5000.

I have advertised my preparation, HELMBOLD'S BUCHU, as a cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, etc. I give the public evidence of its merits in certificates which will be advertised in this paper Wednesday and Saturday of each week. I will wager the sum that there is no medicine prepared for these diseases that has effected the number of cures.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,

1 31 3t No. 594 Broadway, New York.

HOSIERY, ETC.

NOW OPEN AT HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,

No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' MERINO VESTS,
LADIES' MERINO DRAWERS,
LADIES' CASHMERE VESTS,
CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS.

Also, a very large assortment of [4 7 wsly

COTTON WOOL, AND MERINO HOSIERY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 25

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth and Nose, Sore Legs, and Sores of every conceivable description. Office, No. 1 S. ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market streets.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties		$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)		107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881		60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan		213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)		200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan		102,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		19,450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds		23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)		20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan		15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan		4,270·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock		14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock		3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock		7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties		246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value, Cost, $1,215,622·27.		$1,255,270·00
	Real Estate		36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made		323,700·75
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company		65,097·95
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value		2,740·20
	Cash in Bank	$168,318·88	
	Cash in Drawer	972·26	
			169,291·14
			$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
James Traquair,
Henry Sloan,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
George W. Bernadou,
William C. Houston,
Samuel E. Stokes,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob Riegel,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvain,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 805 BROADWAY, corner of Eleventh Street, New York.

CASH CAPITAL....$150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Thomas T. Tasker,
Charles Spencer,
John A. Wright,
Arthur G. Coffin,
John M. Maris,
William Divine,
S. Morris Waln,
John B. McCreary,
J. B. Lippincott,
James Long,
James Hunter,
E. H. Worne.

Organized April, 1868. 375 Policies issued first six months; over 2000 in the twelve months following.

All forms of Policies issued on most favorable terms.

Special advantages offered to Clergymen.

A few good agents wanted in city or country. Apply to

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16§

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

Provident Life and Trust Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1275

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets....$2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
William Welsh,
S. Morris Waln,
John Mason,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
John P. White,
Louis C. Madeira,
Charles W. Cushman

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 2 1§

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS:

Charles Richardson,
William H. Rhawn,
William M. Seyfert,
John F. Smith,
Nathan Hilles,
George A. West,
Robert Pearce,
John Kessler, Jr.,
Edward B. Orne,
Charles Stokes,
John W. Everman,
Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell.
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full)....$200,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870....$524,365·15

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,
Nalbro Frazier,
John M. Atwood,
Benj. T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown,
J. Livingston Erringer,
James L. Claghorn,
Wm. G. Boulton,
Charles Wheeler,
Thomas H. Montgomery,
James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary

INSURANCE.

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant,
Thomas S. Ellis,
Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 9

INSURE AT HOME, IN THE Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY.

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $3,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZEN
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
OLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§

JAMES TRAQUAIR	PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES	VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR	A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS	SECRETARY

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 45 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON.

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.

SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.

PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.

CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.

GIN.—"Meder Swan."

BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.

Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 6 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,

5 27§rp Four doors below Continental Hotel.

HARDING'S EDITIONS OF *THE HOLY BIBLE.*

FAMILY, PULPIT, AND PHOTOGRAPH BIBLES, FOR WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

ALSO, PRESENTATION BIBLES FOR CHURCHES, CLERGYMEN, SOCIETIES AND TEACHERS, ETC.

New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey Morocco, Paneled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.

No. 326 CHESNUT Street.

STRENGTH, BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS COMBINED!

HARDING'S PATENT CHAIN-BACK *PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.*

For Wedding, Holiday, or Birthday Presents, these Albums are particularly adapted.

The book trade, and dealers in fancy articles, will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-back Albums are unrivalled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for stock.

Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.

No. 326 CHESNUT Street,

1 1t Philadelphia.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The journeymen gas-meter makers met last evening and formed a Protective Union.

—There were 851 arrivals coastwise and foreign at the port of Philadelphia during the past month.

—The Eighth and Twenty-fifth ward contested election cases were continued yesterday afternoon. Testimony was taken.

—The graduates and students of Dickinson College met last evening, and formed an association, to be known as the Philadelphia Dickinson College Club.

—The alarm of fire last evening about half-past nine o'clock was caused by the burning of a stable attached to the Ashland House, Arch street, above Seventh.

—A meeting of the Notaries Public was was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of taking measures to oppose some legislation which it is asserted is about to be attempted at Harrisburg, depriving notaries public of the right to take acknowledgments of deeds, etc. etc.

—Mr. William G. Moorhead's large granite building, on Walnut street, above Sixteenth, formerly the Butler property, has been sold for $80,000 to Mr. Henry C. Gibson. The late B. M. Jones' property, Walnut street, below Broad, adjoining the Dundas estate, and fronting 32 feet on Walnut street, has been sold for $60,000 to H. M. Phillips, Esq.

—Last evening the Finance Committee had under consideration the police appropriation for 1870, and agreed to report it to Councils. The school bill was also considered, and the item of $10,000 for musical instruction was retained. The committee refused to agree to the proposed increase of the salaries of teachers, and as thus amended the bill passed.

—The fourth annual meeting of the Managers of the "Boarding Home for Young Women," situated in Lombard street, above Broad, was held yesterday afternoon. The Home accommodates thirty-three boarders, which number has been in the Home during the past year. The demand for admission during the season has been so great that, although the managers feel encouraged in their work, yet they have been obliged to refuse admission to some who need the sacred surroundings of a home.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor held yesterday, the House Agent reported the census of the Almshouse for the past week at 3767, a decrease of 155 as compared with the same time last year. There were admitted to the institution within the last week 209 persons; 146 were discharged; 21 eloped; 31 died, and only one indentured. The number granted lodgings within the same time was 242, and number granted meals 538.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 121¼.

—A woman perished in a fire in a house in Pittsburg on Saturday night.

—In the State Senate yesterday the Metropolitan Police bill passed the second reading.

—John Deal was yesterday sentenced, at Reading, to be hanged for the murder of Richard M. Harlan.

—Another bank robbery. This time the Consolidated Bank of Louisiana, in New Orleans, is the victim to the tune of $50,000.

—Tuesday, February 8, is fixed for the funeral of the late George Peabody, the ceremony to take place in the South Church, Boston.

—It seems that Mr. Brunt, Assistant Revenue Assessor at Blake's Peak, Ga., was not assassinated, but committed suicide.

—State Auditor Wyckliffe, of Louisiana, is to be impeached by the House upon charges of mal-administration, bribery, fraud, etc.

—The Spanish Consul at New York publishes a despatch stating that the Cubans were badly defeated at Guiamaro by General Puello.

—An act has been passed by the Tennessee Legislature granting aid to the Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, with a view to promote emigration from Southern Europe direct to Southern ports.

—A decision has been rendered by the United States Supreme Court in the case of Frank Blair, in which the sovereignty of a State in respect to the right of suffrage is affirmed. The court was not unanimous.

—Gonzalo Castanon, editor of *La Voz de Cuba*, Havana, who arrived in Key West the other day for the purpose of challenging the editor of the *Republican*, of that city, was assassinated yesterday by some Cubans.

—In the United States Senate yesterday, after the close of our report, the Currency bill was taken up, and Messrs. Morton and Sumner withdrew their amendments. An amendment was then adopted—yeas, 43; nays, 12—allowing a bank located in a State having more than its proportion of circulation to be removed to any State having less than its proportion, provided the amount of issue of said bank shall not be deducted from the amount of new issue provided in this act. Mr. Morton moved an amendment making the increase $52,000,000, and Mr. Chandler one making it $100,000,000. Mr. Chandler's amendment was rejected, and the Senate adjourned, with an understanding that the bill would be voted upon to-day.

In the House Mr. Ingersoll offered a resolution, directing the Banking and Currency Committee to report within six days his $44,000,000 additional legal-tenders bill. The House refusing to second the previous question, the yeas being 43 and the nays 71, the resolution went over. Mr. Marshall offered a resolution declaring that the constitutional authority to levy taxes does not include the power to impose duties except for the collection of revenue, and directing the Ways and Means Committee to report a bill accordingly. Mr. Kelley moved to table the bill, when the morning hour expiring, it went over. Mr. Fitch offered a resolution giving belligerent rights to Cuba, which was referred to the Foreign Committee. Mr. Cox desired to offer a resolution looking to the repeal of the tariff on coal. Objection being made by Mr. Cessna, he moved to suspend the rules, but the House, by a vote of 75 to 24, refused to suspend them. Messrs. Gonger and McKenzie, members elect from Virginia, were sworn in. Mr. Scofield introduced a bill authorizing transfers in navy appropriations to the Bureau of Construction, which was referred. The House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

Foreign Affairs.

—The Great Eastern has arrived at Bombay.

—Queen Victoria will not be present at the opening of the British Parliament.

—In the event of a collision with the Vatican, it is said the German bishops will have the support of their Government.

—Bishop Dollinger's protest against infallibility provokes much excitement and indignation at the Vatican. The Pope refuses to receive the protest of the one hundred and thirty-seven bishops.

—Mrs. Horace Cooke is profiting pecuniarily by her husband's wicked conduct, the church subscribing liberal sums of money for her. An irreverent fellow suggests that she would do well to "set him again."

Incidentals.

—The graduates of Yale in Winona, Minn., met and had a gay time of it a few nights ago. It is true there were only four of them, but they made up in spirit what they lacked in numbers.

—Already the Fort Scott (Kansas) *Monitor* has found it necessary to increase its size. It has been published only two months, but the people of Southern Kansas have appreciated it.

—The Providence *Journal* says of General Schenck that he is so constituted that he could no more commit a dishonest act than he could read Confucius in the original, or play on the guitar with his wounded hand.

—Semmes made one of the minor mistakes of his life when he recently spoke derisively of the Southern press. A thoroughly-reconstructed editor in North Carolina hits him one of his own cowardly blows when it speaks of Captain Waddell, ex-commander of the Rebel privateer Shenandoah, thus:—"This gallant officer, who was the eagle bird of the seas during the late war, was on a visit to our sanctum a short while since. He is the same North Carolina 'tar-heel' sailor who fought 'Billy Yank' seven months on the seas after the war was over."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7·11	MOON RISES	6·30
SUN SETS	5·18	HIGH WATER	2·26

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

D. C. McCAMMON,
J. PRICE WETHERILL,
GEORGE N. ALLEN, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Bellona	London	New York	Jan. 1
SantiagodeCuba	Havre	New York	Jan. 15
Atalanta	London	New York	Jan. 15
Rhein	Southampton	New York	Jan. 18
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Jan. 18
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 19
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 19
City of London	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 20
Austrian	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 20
Smidt	Bremen	New York	Jan. 20
FOR EUROPE.			
Allemannia	New York	Hamburg	Feb. 1
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 2
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 2
Hansa	New York	Bremen	Feb. 2
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 3
Pereire	New York	Havre	Feb. 5
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 5
City of London	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 5
Etna	New York	Liverpool via H.	Feb. 8
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 9
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 12
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 16
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Cityof N.York	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 22
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Feb. 1
Cleopatra	New York	Vera Cruz, etc	Feb. 2
Prometheus	Philadelphia	Charleston	Feb. 3
Columbia	New York	Havana	Feb. 3
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	Feb. 5
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Feb. 5
CrescentCity	New York	New Orleans	Feb. 5
Geo. Washing'n	New York	New Orleans	Feb. 5
Eagle	New York	Havana	Feb. 10
Sherman	New York	New Orleans	Feb. 12

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Bark Mary C. Fox, Ross, Matanzas, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Taylor & Mathis, Cheesman, Zaza, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Wm. Leggett, Porter, New York, D. Cooper.
Schr B. F. Woolsey, Johnson, New York, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig Louis C. Madeira, Moslander, 56 days from Palermo, with sulphur and fruit to Isaac Jeanes & Co.—vessel to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr Vandalia, Campbell, 2 days from Leipsic, Del, with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamship Yazoo, Catharine, for New Orleans and Havana.—For New Orleans—Mrs. S. Ernst, Theo. H. Ernst, R. C. Wilkins, Wm. A. Burns, and two in the steerage. For Havana—Jose R. Fuentes, Ricardo Taulee, Rosalie Rodriguez, Natalia Fuentes, Matilda Fuentes, Adelina Taulee, Eliza Ramsey, Marcelino Escauden, Juan de le Helguera.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Foreign and coastwise arrivals for the month of January, 1870, compared with the same period in 1869:—

	1870.			1869.		
	For.	Coast.	Total.	For.	Coast.	Tot.
Ships	6	..	6	..	..	..
Steamships	2	..	2	2	..	2
Barks	17	..	17	16	..	16
Brigs	19	1	20	16	4	20
Schooners	8	292	300	7	262	269
Sloops	..	215	215	..	166	166
Steamers	..	118	118	..	111	111
Barges	..	75	75	..	36	36
Boats	..	98	98	..	..	..
Total	52	799	851	41	579	620

MEMORANDA.

Ship Othello, at San Francisco Jan. 15 from Philadelphia, reports:—Encountered light winds in North Atlantic; Oct. 19, lat. 32 10 S., long. 40 50 W., encountered a severe pampero that lasted 12 hours, with a tremendous sea running; had heavy northerly and NE. gales off Cape Horn; had been within 500 miles of San Francisco for 10 days.

Bark Abbie N. Franklin, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah yesterday.

Bark Idolique, Durkee, cleared at Havre 14th ult. for St. Thomas.

Bark Rachel, Norton, for a port north of Hatteras, was at Matanzas 20th ult.

Bark Savannah, Scaife, hence, at Matanzas 21st ultimo.

Brigs Shannon, Ray, and Wm. Greenough, Munroe, at Matanzas 20th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig American Union, Willeby, hence, at Matanzas 21st ult.

Brig Isabella Beurmann, Kennard, hence, at Savannah 27th ult. The I. B. reports that on the 2d Jan. she encountered a gale and was blown to the eastward of the Gulf Stream, but sustained no damage.

Brig Ida M. Comery, Norden, for a port north of Hatteras, at Matanzas 20th ult.

Brig Hiram Abiff, Tibbetts, cleared at Havana 23d ult. for Sagua, to load for Philadelphia.

Schr Samuel Castner, Jr., Johnson, 15 days from Cienfuegos, at New York yesterday.

Schrs Wm. H. Tiers, Gifford, and Addie M. Chadwick, Coan, cleared at Havana 23d ult. for Matanzas.

Schr Francis Satterly, Stetson, at Matanzas 20th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.

Schr Ocean Wave, Bryant, hence, at Providence 29th ult.

Schr Admiral, Steelman, for Philadelphia, was loading at Savannah 27th ult.

Schr S. & M. D. Scull, Steelman, sailed from Charleston 29th ult. for Port Monmouth, N. J.

Schrs Eliza Pike Larkin, and E. Sinnickson, Winsmore, for Philadelphia, were loading at Charleston 27th ult.

Schr Sarah C. Smith, Banks, hence, at Mobile 24th ultimo.

Schr Fly, Carter, from New Haven for Philadelphia, at New York 29th ult.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTH STREET BRIDGE COMMISSION, No. 224 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

Sealed Proposals for erecting a bridge over the river Schuylkill at South street will be received at the office of the Commission, in the Department of Surveys, No. 224 S. FIFTH Street, until 12 o'clock M. of the FIRST DAY OF MARCH, 1870, for the construction of a wrought-iron drawbridge, with Murphy's modification of the Pratt truss. To have cast-iron piers in river, and stone abutments, with approaches of retaining walls; arches of brick, and iron I girders, as described in the specification. The entire length of structure to be 2419 feet, the truss spans to be 185 feet each, with pivot draw, giving an opening of 77 feet on each side.

The proposal to be for an aggregate bid, to be accompanied by a bond with two approved sureties to an amount of $50,000. Fifteen per cent. to be retained as the work proceeds, until the same, inclusive of the $50,000 noted in bond, shall amount to fifteen per cent. of the contract price, after which the current estimates will be paid in full.

Plans may be seen and specifications obtained at the office of the Commission on and after the 29th instant.

MOSES A. DROPSIE,
1 25tuf6t President of the Commission.

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Perfectly fair upon both sides.

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1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS'. CIGAR BOX MAKERS'. SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

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MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
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MISS SUSAN GALTON IN BOTH OPERETTAS.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF SUSAN GALTON.
THREE OPERETTAS—"66," LISCHEN AND FRITZSCHEN, and PRIMA DONNA OF A NIGHT.
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THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Feb. 1,
LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR
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Every scene new and expressly
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JOHN BROUGHAM......as......NED MACDERMOT
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Evening Telegraph
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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1870.

WHY PHILADELPHIA HAS NOT NOW A HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

THE newspapers, the judges, the Grand Juries, the Prison Inspectors, and the Board of Guardians of the Poor, have announced again and again, through a series of years, the necessity of a House of Correction. The fact is generally acknowledged that of all our municipal wants this is the most pressing. While the present system is perpetuated the County Prison will continue to be an overcrowded refuge of vice and indolence, and invite hither, in connection with the accommodations of the Almshouse, the loafers of the land. In view of the appointments of our two great public boarding-houses, and the avoidance of systematic attempts to compel the lazzaroni sheltered beneath their roofs to earn their subsistence, we are only astonished that the city is not perfectly overrun with thieves, paupers, and vagrants, for nowhere else on the round globe can they be better assured of the enjoyments of the life of laziness which constitutes the bummer's paradise. From time to time Councils agitate the project of a House of Correction, but the difficulties of selecting a site appear to be absolutely insurmountable. In a territory larger than a German principality, it does not seem possible to find room for a House of Correction, and there have already been two serious attempts to fix a site beyond the limits of the municipality. The real difficulty, however, is rather in the abundance of farms offered for sale, and in the variety of estates from which selections could be made, than in their scarcity; but as this difficulty proves, in practice, as serious an impediment to prompt action as the actual insufficiency of land, it behoves Councils, the Legislature, and all tax-payers to inquire whether this Gordian knot cannot be cut by the very simple expedient which was proposed a few years ago, and which seemed at one time on the point of being realized.

We refer to the project of building an extension to the Moyamensing Prison, on the adjacent ground owned by the city, which affords ample space for workshops of every description, and which could be converted into a House of Employment and Correction at a comparatively trifling expense. We believe that this plan a few years ago commanded the unanimous approval of the Board of Prison Inspectors and of a joint committee of Councils, and the House of Correction loan of $100,000 was authorized mainly for the purpose of carrying it into practical execution. It unfortunately happened, however, when all the arrangements were on the point of being consummated, that the Legislature interfered in a hap-hazard, slap-dash, and inconsiderate manner by passing a law that no House of Correction *should be built in the ward in which the County Prison is located!* Thus the authorities were summarily prevented from locating this institution on or near the spot where, above all others, it should be built. The cost of a new structure like the County Prison, at this time, would be from a million to a million and a half of dollars, and nearly the whole of this expense would be saved by the contemplated extension of the old prison. The only point lost would be the advantages of a farm; but it is questionable whether they are really essential or even desirable for an institution which would contain hundreds of inmates who might easily be made useful in indoor workshops, but whose labor could not be utilized in open fields.

We believe that Senator Henszey proposes to make the old scheme, which was once so near being consummated, again practicable, by repealing the unwise and unjust restriction which was placed upon the authority of Councils, and it is not only desirable that this step should be taken, but the public interests would be served if the Board of Prison Inspectors were at once authorized to make the proposed extension of the County Prison, so that its lazy inmates can be set to work. All systems of prison discipline recognize the value of regular employment, alike to the prisoner and the public, and no mistake can be made by a movement tending to the reform of the great defect of our County Prison.

WOMEN INSPECTORS FOR PRISONS.

A NEW aspect of the woman's rights question was presented in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg yesterday. A petition was presented, signed, among others, by Rev. Albert Barnes, of this city, praying the Legislature to authorize the appointment of women inspectors of prisons; and immediately thereafter Mr. Miller offered a bill providing for the appointment of three such inspectors for the Philadelphia County Prison. Against this project no reasonable objection can be raised. While punishment must always remain the leading object in prison discipline, the effort to reform the prisoners and prepare them for leading a better life on their restoration to liberty should not be lost sight of. The appointment of three earnest and sensible ladies to exercise some jurisdiction over the women upon whom it has been found necessary to lay the corrective hand of the law, would in all likelihood tend greatly to promote the latter object. Common sense tells us that the labors of such officials would be crowned with a larger measure of success in this field than has attended or can possibly attend the labors of men. The failings and wants of the female convicts could be more readily and fully comprehended by women than by men, and their simple knowledge of their own sex would enable them to devise measures for touching the hearts of their wayward sisters which would promise many good results. But, above all, if the project is carried out, it will be necessary to exercise the greatest care in the selection of the new class of prison inspectors. If the task is confided to any of the rampant female agitators of the period, the experiment had better not be tried. There will be no difficulty, however, in securing the services in this city of three true ladies who will bring to the work the best instincts of womanhood and the experiences of the nobler phase of domestic life, which will eminently qualify them for the duties of their office.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE QUAKERS.

AT a meeting of the Boston Radical Club last week, an essay on the Quakers was read which gave rise to a good deal of discussion among the advanced philosophers present, and Mr. Wendell Phillips, who is one of the shining lights of the organization, of course had his say—when was Mr. Phillips ever known not have his say, where he had the slightest chance to put a word in edgeways? Mr. Phillips is evidently not an admirer of the Quakers, although he admits that they have had a few good people among them. William Penn, in his estimation, was not what he has been cracked up to be, and Mr. Phillips says that he would have been a dough-face if he had lived in New England. Happy William Penn! who not only escaped being a dough-face, but who actually did not give the fine old Puritan fathers about Boston an opportunity to slit his ears and bore his tongue with red-hot iron. Those who have read Mr. Phillips' lucubrations on the negro before, during, and since the Rebellion, would scarcely expect that he would appear in the *role* of apologist for the Puritan persecutions of the Quakers. And yet this is just what this great high priest of the loftiest humanitarianism does, and throws upon a sect whose cardinal principle is peace and non-resistance to violence the responsibility for the atrocities committed by the bloody-minded old Puritans who ruled New England. Mr. Phillips says that the Quakers really became a nuisance by their eccentricities, and needed a restraining force. Here's richness! A great many persons have thought for a long time that the eccentricities of Wendell Phillips made him a nuisance, and that he sadly needed a restraining force, but we fear he would look at the matter in a different light if his own principles were applied to him. It is just such utterances as this that serve to demonstrate the utter unfitness of Wendell Phillips and men of his stripe to be leaders of public opinion. It is such utterances that prove how narrow-minded, bigoted, and utterly devoid of any real human sympathies they are, and that their screamings and shriekings for justice to the negro are mere pretenses that ought to deceive nobody. Wendell Phillips is a humbug.

THE MILKY WAY.—It will perhaps be remembered that in the last hours of the last Legislature one branch of that body turned its attention to the subject of milk, but nothing came of it. And now Mr. Webb enters the field early in the session with a new milk bill, which deprives any vendor of the lacteal fluid who wilfully and maliciously makes free use of the pump handle of the right to recover pay for his milk-and-water mixture. The notion is not a bad one, and we hope that Mr. Webb will find time to push his bill through both houses.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"The Red Light" at the Arch.

Mr. John Brougham dipped his pen in gore and wrote *The Red Light*. He called it *The Red Light* because that is a first-class title suggestive of railroad smash-ups, steamboat collisions, broken bones, mangled limbs, and blood. A red light is made to cast its lurid glare over some of the scenes of the play, but it is evident that it cost the author some trouble to introduce it as an apology for the title, and it really has little or nothing to do with the actual development of the plot. As for the play itself, it is constructed on Mr. Brougham's most approved "cash and trash" principles, and we predict that it will draw like a fly blister for the next six months, if the author can induce the management of the Arch to keep it on the stage that long for his especial benefit. It is in such a performance as this that Mr. Brougham shows his immense superiority to Boucicault and the other high priests of the sensational drama. Boucicault always will insist in lugging in his real wash-tubs, his real butcher knives, and what he would have us to believe is real blood. He puts on an air of injured innocence when any one disputes either the moral tendency or the artistic merit of his concoctions, and writes long letters to the papers to prove that Boucicault is a more gigantic intellect than Shakespeare. Mr. Brougham is above this sort of thing, and when he gets up something of the red-hot order for the special purpose of benefitting the exchequer, he scorns to beguile the public with such trivial devices as real wash-tubs, and he puts in plenty of bounce instead; and amid the rattle and bang with which he surrounds himself during the five acts, he moves serene as the philosophic hero, smiling at fate, and with a finger on the side of his nose, whispering, as an aside to the audience—"gammon." When Mr. Brougham comes before the curtain and blandly says, "You want trash; I want cash," the delicate compliment is greeted with a storm of applause, and the genial author and actor, with something approaching to a snicker on his countenance, retires to smoke his Partagas and to count his dividends with the treasurer.

To do Mr. Brougham exact justice, his drama of *The Red Light* has a very great deal of merit. The material of which it is composed is all pretty old, but it is worked up in a fresh and original manner, and there are a number of scenes of really exciting interest; and, despite some obscurities and inequalities in the plot, the piece is well put together, and is altogether immensely superior to most of the so-called sensational dramas of the day. Mr. Brougham always treats an affair of this sort more or less as a huge joke, and he consequently gives his fancy full play in working up his scenes of terror, and is equally indifferent whether the public laugh or shudder. The consequence is that his "cash and trash" dramas—if he will permit us to call them so—are full of action, and are really far better entertainment than many pieces that make greater pretensions to merit. Last evening the actors entered heartily into the spirit of the piece they were performing, and with the exception of Mrs. Stoddart, who was cast for a part entirely out of her line, and who appeared to be bewildered by the ranting, roaring crowd that surrounded her, all the representatives of the leading characters acquitted themselves in a most satisfactory manner. Mr. Cathcart was a weak-minded gentleman with a strong tendency to lunacy, and although he laid on the colors thick and strong, he really gave a performance that had much artistic feeling in it. The same may be said of Mr. Mackay, who personated a villain of the "Uriah Heep" stamp, and Mr. James, who was the cool, calculating scoundrel with a sardonic laugh, under whose inspiration most of the rascalities are perpetrated. Miss Alice Placide was fitted with a good, strong emotional character that gave her opportunities for some really powerful acting, and Miss Price was the lovely heroine who wins the heart of "Ned McDermott," who, in the person of Mr. John Brougham, defeats the villains, solves the mystery of the red light, and brings matters to a conclusion satisfactory to all concerned at the end of the fifth act.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the Galton troupe will appear this evening in *Ching-Chow-Hi* and *Cupid's Second Visit*.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *London* will be repeated this evening.

AT THE ARCH Mr. John Brougham's drama of *The Red Light* will be performed this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE an attractive minstrel performance will be given this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE General Grant, Jr., the smallest Ethiopian comedian in the world, will appear this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give an exhibition of magic at the Assembly Building this evening.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ JOHN WANAMAKER,

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BOYS' CLOTHING

AND

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

☞ ANNIVERSARY OF THE MERCHANTS' FUND.—The Sixteenth Anniversary of the Merchants' Fund will be celebrated at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, On WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 2, at 7½ o'clock. The annual report of the Board of Managers will be read, and addresses will be delivered by
Hon. WILLIAM STRONG,
Rev. J. L. WITHEROW,
Hon. JAMES R. LUDLOW,
GEORGE H. STUART, Esq.

The orchestra will be under the direction of Mark Hassler.

Cards of admission may be had gratuitously, by early application, at S. E. corner Third and Walnut streets, No. 110 North Delaware avenue, No. 618 Market street, No. 61 South Fourth street, or of either of the following committee.—
WILLIAM C. LUDWIG,
JAMES C. HAND,
A. J. DERBYSHIRE,
THOMAS C. HAND,
JAMES B. McFARLAND,
Committee of Arrangements.
1 19 13t

☞ THE WESTERN SAVING FUND SOCIETY, office Southwest corner of WALNUT and TENTH Streets. Incorporated February 2, 1847. Open for deposits and payments daily, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., and on Monday and Thursday afternoons from 3 to 7 o'clock. Interest five per cent. per annum from January 1, 1870.

President—JOHN WIEGAND.

MANAGERS.

Charles Humphreys,
Samuel V. Merrick,
William W. Keen,
Peter Williamson,
R. Rundle Smith,
A. J. Lewis,
Robert Toland,
Isaac F. Baker,
John Ashhurst,
Frederick Fraley,
D. B. Cummins,
Joseph S. Lewis,
John C. Cresson,
John C. Davis,
Joseph B. Townsend,
S. J. Lewis, M. D.,
Jacob P. Jones,
William M. Tilghman,
Charles Wheeler,
Saunders Lewis,
John E. Cope,
Henry L. Gaw,
Henry Winsor,
John Welsh.

WILLIAM B. ROGERS, JR., Treasurer.
SPECIAL DEPOSITS RECEIVED. [2 1 tus 8t

☞ THE ATHENÆUM OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Annual Meeting and Election for Directors of this Institution will be held on MONDAY, the 7th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

As there are several shares on which the annual dues remain unpaid, the owners of them are hereby notified that they will be forfeited, agreeably to the charter and laws of the Company, unless the arrears are paid on or before the 10th day of March next.

Annual dues for 1870 reduced to FIVE DOLLARS.
GEORGE F. MOULTON, Secretary.
February 1, 1870. 2 1 tufs 3t*

☞ CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner Seventh.
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☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1870.
Warrants registered in 1868 or 1869 to No. 60,000 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
2 1 3 City Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28, 1870.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Nicholas Coal Company will be held at this Office on MONDAY, Feb. 7, at 12 o'clock M.
An Election for a Board of Directors will be held at the same time and place.
1 28 8t R. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

☞ THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.—
PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1870.
The Stated Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at its office, No. 329 and 331 CHESNUT Street, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, at 12 o'clock M, for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such further business as may come before them.
1 27 10t R. PATTERSON, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
THE CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL will be closed, for repairs to a lock, on MONDAY MORNING, the 7th of February, 1870, and opened for navigation in a few days thereafter, due notice of which will be given.
HENRY V. LESLEY, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Jan. 27, 1870. 1 27 dt12F

☞ H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street. The parents and friends of the pupils, and others interested in School Education, are invited to visit the Academy during the present (Examination) week, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. See Educational column. 2 1 2t

☞ AUSTRALIAN AND ALASKA DIAMONDS, MOSS AGATES, and all the latest styles of Fashionable Jewelry, at low prices.
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
SECOND SERIES.
PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, February 3.
Subject—"The Lords of Creation; or, The Struggles of a Conservative on the Woman's Question."
RALPH WALDO EMERSON, February 7.
Subject—"Social Life in America."
REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., February 10.
Subject—"The Roll of Honor."
GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, February 24.
Subject—"Our National Folly—The Civil Service."
PROF. HENRY MORTON, February 28.
Subject—"Solar Eclipses."
BAYARD TAYLOR, March 3.
Subject—"Reform and Art."
JOHN G. SAXE, March 21.
Subject—"French Folks at Home."
PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS, March 24.
Subject—"Chemical Forces in Nature and the Arts."
ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7.
Subject—"Down Brakes."
Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
Tickets to any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8. 2 1 tf

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FARO.

Fighting the Tiger—Where and How it is Done—The "Animal" under a Cloud, and His Keepers Discouraged.

The gambling fraternity of this city for the past four days have been in a wild state of excitement and uncertainty, occasioned by the arrest, on Thursday last, of a number of policy dealers by the special officer of District Attorney Gibbons. Since that time the proprietors of all the faro banks in the city have been in a demoralized state, each one apprehending that his institution was to be the next point of attack; that the nefarious operations of robbery and outlawry were to be stopped; and that just deserts were to be meted out by an efficient and determined District Attorney. On Friday evening last every faro bank in the city, with the exception of that at No. 1035 Chesnut street, was closed, an event which has not occurred, we regret to say, since the official term of ex-District Attorney Reed. On that day *The Squire*, who was absent at Harrisburg lobbying through the new Aldermanic bill, was telegraphed to and was made acquainted with the state of affairs in town. Upon the receipt of the information he immediately repaired to the city, and arrived here at some time during the evening of Friday. The action of the District Attorney had been so sudden and unexpected that he was undetermined how to act or advise, but, at his suggestion, all houses in town, with the exception above named, and perhaps No. 123 South Ninth street, were closed for the night. The proprietors, cappers, hangers-on, and patrons could be seen in large numbers in groups of from five to ten persons on the corners and in the vicinity of Ninth and Chesnut streets, canvassing over the unexpected state of affairs and expressing their opinions freely and loudly in regard to the actual or unnecessary cause of alarm. One individual connected with a game at No. 1207 Chesnut street at this juncture came up and said, in reply to a question:—"Pete, are you open to-night?" "No," returns Pete, "and I ain't a going to open. I have just seen the *Squire*, and he says keep closed, and I tell you *he* knows pretty well." Another says, "I wish every d—d faro bank in the country was closed years ago." Another responds, "So do I." Another says, "I don't believe there is a d—d bit of occasion for alarm, and I don't believe Gibbons will disturb a single faro bank in town. When asked by a gentleman at a private party why he did not suppress gambling, he said:—"He did not know where to commence, in Third or in Chesnut street:" and so the conversation was kept up among the fraternity and habitues of the gambling houses in that vicinity until a late, or rather an early, hour in the morning. However, the fear and apprehension was but for a day, for on Saturday evening they were all in full blast, only they were not quite so bold as heretofore. Access to their hells was more difficult than usual: their pickets or doorkeepers were stationed at the outer door, and none but well-known persons were allowed to enter. It may be well here to remark that the well-known brace or skin-houses, Nos. 903 and 929 Chesnut street were not open as usual.

The number and frequency of the outrages perpetrated in these houses, with a knowledge of their guilt, was no doubt the occasion of their being closed for a few days until the present excitement dies out, and then they can go on as usual with their system of knavery and robbery, with their horde of cappers lounging constantly night and day around the corners of Ninth and Chesnut streets, seeking among the guests of the Continental and Girard House fresh victims to rope into their hells of iniquity and rob of every dollar and thing of value they may possess.

We propose now showing up the various

Faro Banks in Philadelphia,

where located, their character, and by whom conducted.

Why these houses are not indicted, and their proprietors sent to Cherry Hill, is a matter of conjecture only. If the same official perseverance and determination were pursued in these as in the cases of some poor, poverty-stricken devils who steal a pittance to keep body and soul together, every one of these diamond-bespangled and gaudily attired faro bank proprietors would be keeping company within prison walls with many of their victims whose ruin has been the result of some dishonest act to obtain money to gamble with, in the blind infatuation that they might get back that which they have lost. To return to the more immediate object of this article, we will now give a list of the gambling houses of Philadelphia, commencing with

The Brace or Skin Faro Banks.

To the uninformed or uninitiated we will say that the term brace or skin is applied to houses where the robbing game only is used, where it is impossible to win, and where the dealer can take your money if he chooses, no matter in which way you may wager the same. The box and cards are manufactured for the purpose, and the dealer can draw one or two cards at his will, always knowing the winning and losing cards. Should your money be placed upon a winning card, as the cards may lay in the box at the time your bet is made, the dealer draws two cards instead of one, which reverses the *status* of every card in the box, and thus makes you lose your money, when you would have won had the cards remained as they were. So he can do this throughout the deal until the pack is exhausted. This kind of a game requires what is called capping to deal it successfully, that is to say, assistants, to give the game an appearance of regularity and honesty. You will seldom find on the table in these houses more than one or two cue papers, or cards upon which a record of the cards is kept as they come out of the box. These are in the hands of the cappers, who, understanding the *modus operandi*, make them tally with the number of cards in the deck, and thus leave no ground for any suspicion of fraud. Then again, a box is used called a cue-board, similar to a Chinese slate, having round wooden buttons, representing on the board the thirteen cards of the different denominations, four buttons on each side representing the number of that denomination of cards in the pack. As each card is drawn from the box, the cue-keeper shoves up a button to correspond. He is also capping the game, and when two cards are drawn necessary to win your bet, the card not exposed and drawn from the box is made known to the cue-keeper by the dealer through a dexterous and understood movement of the fingers of the left hand, and he slides up a button on the cue-board to correspond, thus covering up to the uninitiated all appearances of fraud.

These games have their cappers and stool-pigeons constantly on the corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, ready to pick up any one verdant enough to allow them to get into conversation with them. The capper, if successful in roping you into the faro hell, gets as his share *one-half* the money you have lost, less *ten per cent.*, which is paid to the card and cue keepers, the dealer and roper-in sharing equally. It is safe to say that nine out of every ten men seen lounging daily and nightly around the corners of Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh and Chesnut streets are gamblers and cappers for faro banks.

Without exaggeration, there are in this city five hundred able-bodied men that do not do a day's work from one end of the year to the other, and who live and exist upon what they rob people of in and around gambling houses. We do not believe that skin faro banks are so dangerous in their results as so-called square games, for a person seldom gets trapped a second time in the same skin game, and as he never wins he becomes disgusted; whereas, when he goes into a game where faro is dealt on the square, and he wins a few dollars, he is infatuated with it, and believes he can beat it, and the result in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred is ruin and suffering to himself and everybody connected with him. There are in this city at present only two houses conducted as brace houses, although there is no house that will not and does not at certain times and under certain circumstances take advantage of players, and especially if they are uninformed and ignorant of what can be done. The principal skin-faro bank is located at

No. 903 Chesnut Street,

and is conducted and managed by a short, fat, round-faced chap by the name of Samuel Wilson, although other parties conducting what is *said* to be a square game in South Fourth street are interested with him. The entrance to this house is just above Ninth street. Wilson formerly kept No. 909 Chesnut street, but was arrested upon several occasions (never tried or convicted), and was compelled to seek other quarters. From that place he removed to his present location, where those desirous of seeing the tiger and experiencing his unrelenting embrace can do so. It would take up too much space to go into the details of the means employed, the perseverance, ingenuity, and devices used to entrap victims into those gambling hells.

Another brace house is located at

No. 929 Chesnut Street,

and is conducted by Charles Kaign and Joseph Holder. These men were arrested and arraigned before Alderman Kerr at the Central Station, a short time ago, for robbing a Californian of his diamonds and watch and chain: they were held for a *further hearing*. When that further hearing took place we have been unable to ascertain, but we understand the valuables were returned, and the witness or complainant was induced to leave. It seems almost an impossibility to prosecute this class of men, for their influence, or rather that of their *protectors*, is all potent, and Justice lifts the folds from her eyes and looks down in the balances and sees which scale demands from her the most consideration. It invariably falls on that side containing the most money or political influence.

Other Gambling Houses.

The following are the other gambling houses in the city where the game of faro is dealt:—

No. 126 S. Ninth street and No. 49 S. Ninth street. Charles Jackson, John Wells, and Buck Johnson, proprietors.

No. 142 S. Fourth street, known as the Malta Game; John Lewis, Charles ——, alias Garrison, John Walters, proprietors. Frank Moran is here the leading spirit, or at least was a short time ago.

No. 1035 Chesnut street. This game is dealt by a man called Budoy Williams, and is known as the Thieves' Game, the bank money being made up by the contributions of knucks making their headquarters in the vicinity of Eleventh and Sansom streets.

No. 1207 Chesnut street, over Gorman's drinking establishment. This is a new game, and is conducted by Jacob Michner, Peter Grim, and Robert Supplee.

Another, on Arch street, above Ninth, is conducted by a man by the name of Wonderly, in connection with others, and is patronized by a class of business men who would be very much chagrined to have their names paraded as being arrested at a descent of the police on a gambling house.

In Harmony place, at the corner of Hudson alley, there has been a game opened recently and conducted by Charles Kaign and William Eckel.

Besides the above gambling-houses there are several others known as

Snap-Houses,

where any one can go and put up a certain amount of money and win with or lose it, and pay the proprietor for the privilege, if he wins, ten per cent. There is one of these houses in the vicinity of Ridge avenue and Coates street, where the game of faro is dealt every night and all day Sunday. The principal one is known as

The Alley Ransford Place,

just above Fourth street. This house is conducted and owned by a *boy*, Theodore Lawrence, about twenty years of age, and son of an ex-detective officer. This house is the very sink of iniquity, fetid with corruption. Its patrons are mostly poor workingmen, not able to lose their money. It brings more misery upon wives and children than perhaps all the other houses put together. This house is also the resort or idling-place during the day for the cappers of skin-games and petty thieves. The game is conducted in a dingy, dirty room on the second floor. It is the daily scene of fights, squabbles, profanity, and obscenity, and has become a crying nuisance to the neighborhood. There is no sink of corruption in the Five Points, New York, to equal this den in Ransford place. You can see there daily some poor woman inquiring if her husband were there, and begging for him to be sent home.

The keepers of these houses may thrive and exist clothed in fine linen, sporting the most brilliant diamonds, drinking the finest wines, and gormandizing on the best dinners, while the wives and children of their victims are cold, naked, and hungry, crying for bread. In the name of civilization, of humanity, and Christianity, how long will these things be allowed to exist in our midst? How long will the people submit to it? Here in Philadelphia, the cradle of our national existence, with religious and humane influences surrounding us on every side, let the people rise up in their majesty and crush this hydra-headed evil, more disastrous than all the rum in the land. Mr. Gibbons has commenced a crusade against policy dealers; let him now unite the gamblers with them. They are all gamblers, and differ only in form.

—The coming woman is already at the University of Michigan. Her name is Stockwell, and on Thursday last she was admitted to the Sophomore Class, having successfully passed the prescribed examinations.

—The big Hart of the nation resides in Bainbridge county, Ind. He is seven feet six inches tall, or six feet seven inches—it does not make much difference which when he goes to such a length as that.

CITY ITEMS.

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Better
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Cheaper
Clothing
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Anywhere Else.

No matter what pretext may be assigned for sacrificing goods, we will sell lower than the lowest.

Remember the Place,
No. 518 Market Street,
No. 518 Market Street,
Half-way Between Fifth and Sixth.
Half-way Between Fifth and Sixth.

Dry Feet.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at Goodyear's Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

Jewelry.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

All the Facts in a Nutshell.—The points of difference between Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, and the other hair darkening articles, are these:—*They* are sticky—*it* is devoid of gluten. *They* are opaque—*it* is transparent. *They* are fetid—*it* is fragrant. *They* are muddy—*it* is clear. *They* produce dull tints—*it* reproduces nature's hues. Sold by all druggists.

Don't Wait for Specie Payments.—Prices are the same as before the war for our Fine Clothing.
Charles Stokes,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

Rubber Overshoes and Boots for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

Singer's Family Sewing Machines, Ten dollars cash. Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. Davis, No. 810 Chesnut street.

Hallet, Davis & Co.'s New Organ-Pianos, so-called on account of their unusual singing qualities, are giving the most perfect satisfaction, and are the favorite instruments. Warerooms No. 927 Chesnut street.

Mr. Scott commences the sale of Paintings advertised this evening at 7½ o'clock, at his Art Gallery, No. 1117 Chesnut street, including a Washington by Gilbert Stuart. The collection is new direct.

Call and see the Parham Family Sewing Machines at No. 704 Chesnut street. Sold on easy monthly payments.

In Consequence of
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The extensive alterations we are now making, and the

Annual Stock Taking
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During the month of February, we will from this time

Make Lower Prices
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On all our stock, which is still very large and complete, both in

Men's and Boys' Suits
Men's and Boys' Suits
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Light and Heavy Overcoats.
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Our prices are acknowledged to be lower than any, and in Style and Make we are quite superior.

Wanamaker & Brown,
Wanamaker & Brown,
Oak Hall,
Oak Hall,
S. E. corner Sixth and Market Streets.
S. E. corner Sixth and Market Streets.

MARRIED.

Culver—Jones.—On Thursday evening, January 27, in the Presbyterian Church, German street, by Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, D. D., assisted by Rev. Benjamin Carroll, of Lambertville, N. J., Rev. A. Culver, Pastor of said Church, to Mrs. M. A. Jones, both of this city.

Lyndall—Jackson.—At the Lutheran Parsonage, Lower Merion, Montgomery county, January 27, 1870, by Rev. H. J. Watkins, Mr. Samuel Lyndall and Miss Angie Jackson, both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

McGill.—On the 30th instant, Mrs. Catharine McGill, relict of the late Frank McGill, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Mr. John McGill, No. 827 Federal street, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock.

Ryan.—On the 31st ultimo, Mr. Edmund Ryan, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 928 S. Tenth street, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock.

Shields.—On the 29th instant, Catharine, wife of Kane Shields, and daughter of Hugh and Grace Lafferty, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 22 School street, Germantown, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock. Funeral services at St. Vincent de Paul's Church. Interment at New Cathedral Cemetery.

Titlow.—On the 29th ultimo, Mary Titlow, widow of the late John Titlow, and daughter of the late John Kunkle, of Spring Garden, in the 77th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Fifth street and Germantown avenue, on Thursday, the 3d instant, at 12 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

Wells.—On the 30th instant, Bertie, daughter of Charles and Emma Wells aged 22 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral. Leave the Reading Depot in the 7½ o'clock train next Wednesday morning. Interment at Zion's Lutheran Church, Chester county.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at
No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
8 4 thstup4 E. S. EARLEY

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at
P. MADEIRA'S,
120 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by
WILLIAM H. WISTAR,
lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends.
Nov. 19, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

WISTAR & BOULTON.
No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
HEATING BY
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PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.
LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP. 11 26 3m5p

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SAFE DEPOSIT
AND INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN
THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING,
No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
CAPITAL, $500,000.

For Safe-keeping of Government Bonds and other Securities, Family Plate, Jewelry, and other Valuables, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter alone holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute Security against Fire, Theft, Burglary, and Accident.

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GRAND OPENING OF
SPRING FASHIONS
IN
Imported Paper Patterns,
TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1870.

The old established and only reliable Paper Pattern Dress and Cloak Making Emporium.
Dresses made to fit with ease and elegance in 24 hours' notice.
MRS. M. A. BINDER'S recent visit to Paris enables her to receive Fashions, Trimmings and Fancy Goods superior to anything in this country.
New in design. Moderate in price.
A perfect system of Dress Cutting taught.
Cutting, Basting, Pinking.
Fashion Books and Goffering Machines for sale.
Sets of Patterns for Merchants and Dress Makers now ready, at
MRS. M. A. BINDER'S,
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N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.
Carefully note the name and number, to avoid being deceived. 2 8 stuth6

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All the good, equitable and liberal features of the best Life Insurance Companies are guaranteed to the policy holders of this Company. [1 22 stuth6w
Liberal arrangements made with competent agents.

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THE AUTOTYPES
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Thorough preparation for Business or College.
Special attention given to Practical Mathematics, Surveying, Civil Engineering, etc.
A first-class Primary Department. [1 19 lm
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MISS SUSAN GALTON BEGS TO ANnounce that she will give instruction in SINGING AND PIANO.
Term beginning March 1.
Address, care W. H. Boner & Co., No. 1102 CHESNUT Street. 1 28 4w*

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 1024 WALNUT and No. 855 North BROAD St. Second Half-winter Term will begin FEBRUARY 7. Pupils may begin at any time without interfering with their progress as students. 1 15 sw7t

THE SECOND SESSION OF THE academic year of the STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, a select family boarding school for boys, South Amboy, N. J., will commence on February 1, 1870.
1 22 lm* J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal.

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1108 MARKET Street. [1 17 lm*

WANTS.

WANTED—FAMILY SEWING TO DO.—Bridal and Housekeeping Outfits, Infants' Wardrobes, etc., neat work, moderate prices. No. 41 North ELEVENTH Street. 2 1 tuth s3t*

WANTED, AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG Man, from 17 to 19 years of age; must write a good hand and be quick at figures. Address PHILADELPHIA, Box 1869, Philadelphia Post Office. 1 29 3t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS DESIRING THE BEST Publications, send to J. C. GARRIGUES & CO., at the Sabbath School Emporium, 608 ARCH Street. 1 21 4tuths3m

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to the Fire Department for the Year Eighteen Hundred and Seventy (1870.)

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of one hundred and thirteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Fire Department for the year 1870, as follows:—

Item 1. For salaries of Chief Engineer and five Assistant Engineers, and one Secretary, five thousand four hundred dollars.

Item 2. For office expenses, printing, advertising, books, stationery, and cleansing, three hundred dollars.

Item 3. For carriage hire for Committee on Trusts and Fire, and quarterly visits of Chief Engineer, three hundred dollars.

Item 4. To the Board of Directors of the Fire Department, for rent of meeting-room, printing, stationery, postage, etc., one hundred dollars.

Item 5. For gratuities to the following-named companies, to wit:—To the Friendship Engine Company, and to the America, Diligent, Good Intent, Humane, Lafayette, Lincoln, Marion, Neptune, Niagara, Pennsylvania, Perseverance, Phœnix, Ringgold, Robert Morris, Schuylkill, South Penn, Taylor, Tivoli, United States, Warren and Washington Hose Companies, and to the Columbia, Fairmount, and Moyamensing Steam-forcing Hose Companies, each, the sum of four hundred dollars—ten thousand dollars. *Provided*, That each of the above-named companies shall carry eight hundred feet of forcing hose.

Item 6. To the Empire Hook and Ladder Company the sum of four hundred dollars.

Item 7. To the Congress Engine, of Chestnut Hill; Columbia Engine, of Germantown; Excelsior Hose, of Frankford; Franklin Engine, of Frankford; Germantown Hose, of Germantown; Good Intent Engine, of Roxborough; Kingsessing Engine, of Kingsessing; Mantua Hook and Ladder, of West Philadelphia; Mount Airy Engine, of Mount Airy; Rescue Hook and Ladder Company, of Frankford; Union Engine, of Rising Sun; Union Hose, of West Philadelphia; and Washington Engine, of Germantown, each, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars—three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Item 8. To the Wissahickon Engine Company the sum of one hundred dollars.

Item 9. To the America, Assistance, Columbia, Decatur of Frankford, Delaware, Diligent, Fairmount, Fellowship of Germantown, Franklin, Franklin of Germantown, Globe, Good Intent, Good Will, Hand in Hand, Hibernia, Hope, Humane, Independence, Manayunk of Manayunk, Mechanic, Monroe of Hestonville, Northern Liberty, Philadelphia, Reliance, Spring Garden, Southwark, United States, Vigilant, Washington, Washington of Frankford, Weccacoe, and Western Steam Fire Engine Companies, and to the Fame, Good Will, Harmony, Hope, Independence, Kensington, Northern Liberty, Philadelphia, Resolution, Shiffler, Spring Garden, Southwark, West Philadelphia, and William Penn Hose and Steam Fire Engine Companies, each, the sum of two thousand dollars—ninety-two thousand dollars.

Item 10. To the Liberty Steam Fire Engine Company, of Holmesburg, the sum of fourteen hundred dollars.

Provided, That each company above named shall carry eight hundred feet of forcing hose, and the Chief Engineer is directed to withhold the warrant from any company that does not carry it.

And provided also, That no company herein enumerated shall receive the gratuity named in this ordinance whilst out of service under supervision, by order of the Chief Engineer.

Section 2. The warrants for the said appropriation shall be drawn by the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department in conformity with existing ordinances.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 1 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

Supplemental to an Ordinance Approved June 12, 1868, entitled "An Ordinance Relative to the Paving of Streets and Avenues in the City of Philadelphia."

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That Section 1 of an ordinance approved June 12, 1868, entitled "An ordinance relative to the paving of streets and avenues in the city of Philadelphia," be altered and amended as follows:—After the word Nicolson insert the words "or other improved."

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 1 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Of Request to the Legislature.

Whereas, A bill is now pending before the Legislature which requires the city of Philadelphia to pay all damages for the opening of streets and roads in said city, and relieves the owners of property benefitted thereby from contributing towards said damages, and the effect of said bill, if enacted, will be to retard improvements and impose a heavy burden upon the city; therefore

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Legislature be respectfully requested not to pass said proposed act of Assembly, as in the opinion of Councils the law, as now existing, which provides that damages for the opening of streets shall be assessed upon property in the immediate vicinity benefitted by such opening, or the city of Philadelphia, as the jury of view may determine, is just and proper.

Resolved, That the Clerks of Councils be directed to transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution to the Speaker of the Senate and House of Representatives.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 1 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Against the passage of an Act of Assembly to extend the Tenure of Office of the Heads of the Highways, City Property, Wharves and Landings, and Supervisors.

Whereas, A bill has been introduced in the Legislature of the Commonwealth for the purpose of extending the Tenure of Office of the Heads of Highways, City Property, Wharves and Landings, and Supervisors of this city, from one year to three years.

And Whereas, The Councils of this city are abundantly able to judge of the legislation that is essential to the city government. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do most earnestly and respectfully object to the passage of said Act, and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 1 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Paving of Ninth Street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with a competent paver or pavers, who shall be selected by a majority of property owners fronting on Ninth street, from Dauphin street to Germantown avenue, for the paving thereof, provided the paving of the intersections shall not exceed six hundred and thirty-one dollars and twenty-five cents, the conditions of which contract shall be that the contractor or contractors shall collect the cost of said paving from the property owners respectively, and shall also enter into an obligation with the city to keep said street in good order for three years after the paving is finished.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 1 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to Pay Certain Fees and Jurors of the Supreme Court.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of four thousand one hundred and ninety-one dollars and sixty-one cents be and the same is hereby appropriated for the following purposes, viz.:—

Item 1. To pay fees of Peter Lyle, Sheriff, for 1869, seven hundred and thirty dollars and eighty-six cents.

Item 2. To pay fees of William Taylor, Coroner, for 1869, seventeen hundred and sixty dollars and seventy-five cents.

Item 3. To pay fees of Thomas Ashton, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, for 1869, twelve hundred dollars.

Item 4. To pay Jurors of the Supreme Court for 1869, five hundred dollars.

Provided, That the Controller shall countersign no warrant drawn on the items for fees until furnished with a certificate by the City Solicitor that he has carefully examined the charges and fees and compared them with the law and the docket entries and other records of the courts, and finds the said fees and charges to be correct and legal.

And the warrants shall be drawn by the City Commissioners in conformity with existing ordinances.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 1 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to the Board of Managers of Wills Hospital for the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of sixteen thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars and thirty-eight cents (16,730·38) be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the income of the legacies in trust for Wills Hospital, for the support and management of the same for the year eighteen hundred and seventy (1870), as follows:—

Item 1. House expenses, including bills of 1869 to Bines & Sheaff, Austin & Obdyke, Knickerbocker Ice Company, Daniel Mershon & Sons, Amos Hilborn, Coffin & Alternus, Miskey, Merrill & Thackara, Joseph Chapman—nine thousand (9000) dollars.

Item 2. Salaries and Wages, twenty-three hundred (2300) dollars.

Item 3. Medical Department, including bills of 1869, to Charles Ellis, Son & Co., I. H. Gemrig, Israel Graham, D. W. Kolbe, *Bulletin*, the *Press*—fourteen hundred (1400) dollars.

Item 4. Real Estate, including bills of 1869, to Craig D. Riche, John Forsyth, Jacob Wireman, Water Department, four thousand and thirty dollars and thirty-eight cents (4030·38.)

Section 2. Warrants shall be drawn in conformity with existing ordinances.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 1 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To substitute Henry Bickley in the place of David Beitler on the official bond of R. W. Liberton, Supervisor of the Ninth and Tenth wards.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor is hereby authorized and directed to release David Beitler as one of the sureties on the official bond of R. W. Liberton, Supervisor of the Ninth and Tenth wards (D. C., M. T. 1869, No. 71), and to substitute Henry Bickley on said bond in his place;

Provided, That the co-surety agree thereto; and that the said David Beitler shall pay to the City Solicitor, for the use of the city, the sum of ten dollars to pay for the publication of this resolution.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 1 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Grading of Ninth Street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to grade Ninth street, from Dauphin street to Germantown avenue, at a cost not exceeding seven hundred and sixty-five (765) dollars, the said street to be graded to the city regulations.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 1 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WINTER
BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN.
BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
1 13 thstuD31 ABOVE CHESNUT.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE
Has the most complete assortment of
China, Glass and Queensware
To be found in this city.
All the foreign goods are imported direct from the manufacturers, and are offered to the consumer below jobbing rates.
Goods to go out of the city packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination. [1 27 thsmimrp
No. 1022 CHESNUT Street.

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO RENT.—THE SECOND AND THIRD story rooms, No. 807 CHESNUT Street, handsomely fitted up, and very desirable for a Notion, Dry Goods, or Fancy Goods Jobbing Business. Cheap to a good tenant. Fixtures for sale low. Apply to
EDWARD FERRIS,
1 21 No. 807 CHESNUT Street, up stairs.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK Dwelling, No. 655 North Twelfth street, above Wallace. Three story double back buildings, with all modern conveniences complete. Rent, $300. Inquire of JAMES HARPER, No. 235 WALLACE Street. 1 27tf

TO LET—LARGE STORE AND DWELLING, No. 1218 RIDGE Avenue. Newly fitted up. Apply to
I. O. PRICE,
No. 54 North SEVENTH Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rpd

Legal Procedure in France.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

France has not always had much reason to be proud either of her laws or of her judges. Previously to 1789 there were few things so corrupt as a French court of law, and few people so untrustworthy as French magistrates. "Haute justice"—that is, justice in important cases—was administered by the Parliaments; and "basse justice" by an infinite number of people, such as provosts, bailiffs, landed proprietors, and church dignitaries, who were supposed to decide by equity, but who in reality mostly sold their judgments to the highest bidder. In the Parliaments the traffic in justice was so notorious that any man of sense would sooner have sacrificed a third of his fortune at once than have risked the whole of it—even when he had right on his side—in a lawsuit. The posts of Conseiller au Parlement were as much coveted as coloneleies, and fetched as good a price. They were usually bought for younger sons of noblemen, who constituted what was called "la noblesse de robe," and made rapid fortunes out of unscrupulous pleaders. History has kept the names of a few upright judges—L'Hopital, D'Aguesseau, De Thou, and some others—but they were rare exceptions, as is sufficiently proved by the immense veneration with which they are still regarded. The last who acquired a high reputation for impartiality was the Chancellor Du Harlay, under Louis XV's reign. He was an honest man, but one of the most uncouth-mannered and gruff-spoken persons of his time. A characteristic story is told concerning him and the Duchess de Grammont, who, happening to have a lawsuit on hand, went, as was customary, to pay a propitiatory visit, in order to see whether any bribing was possible. Du Harlay received her with about the same civility he would have shown a dog; so that the duchess, who was used to the flattery of everybody who came near her, went out from his presence red with rage and almost crying from mortification. Going down the steps of the palace, her passion exploded; and she said to her daughter, who was with her, "The man ought to be flogged. He's no better than an old baboon." But the words were hardly spoken than she turned pale with horror, for, on looking round, she saw the sardonic face of the Chancellor, who had followed her out to her carriage. Naturally, she supposed that her suit was blasted, and when the cause came on for trial could hardly credit her senses upon hearing Du Harlay give judgment in her favor. The conduct of the Chancellor seemed to her so noble that she instantly asked for an audience, and thanked him with fervor. "Oh, Madame," answered Du Harlay, grimly, "il n'y a point de remerciements a me faire. Un vieux babouin est toujours enchante de rendre service a une vieille babouine."

At the revolution, one of the first subjects which the National Assembly took up with a view to instant reform was the administration of justice. The criminal laws were then barbarous, and the jurisprudence in civil cases was founded upon a confused jumble of contrary edicts, some remounting to the time of the Merovingian dynasty, and all more or less autocratic and absurd. What made matters worse, too, was that each province had its set of laws, just as each had its scale of weights and measures; so that even in the remote contingency of a couple of pleaders having to do with thoroughly incorruptible judges, there was small chance of their obtaining a definite and binding adjudication if they resided in different provinces. Some suits were sent from Parliament to Parliament, until each side could boast of half-a-dozen judgments in support of its claims; and there were cases that were protected in this way from generation to generation, until everybody connected with the families of the suitors had died out.

The National Assembly lost no time in remedying this disastrous state of things by enacting first that a code should be drawn up to serve for the whole kingdom, and next that the judges should be elected by the people. This last reform was never fairly carried out, but a sort of code was drawn up by the convention and worked with tolerable good effect until it was ultimately superseded by that to which Napoleon has attached his name, and which was elaborated under the Consulate. Most French lawyers are very proud of this code, which has certainly the merit of being so mathematically simple that everybody who can read is able to judge for himself, without the aid of a solicitor, what things he may and may not do. Of late years, however, there has been a growing opinion amongst the liberal-minded and reforming portion of the French bar that there is room for considerable improvements in the methods of procedure which the code lays down; and this opinion applies especially to the criminal procedure, which is both more intricate and harassing in its effects than ours. France, as at present constituted, is divided for judicial purposes into tribunals of "first instance" and Imperial Courts, there being of the former one for every arrondissement, and of the latter twenty-seven in the whole empire. Above all is one Court of High Appeal, the Cour de Cassation, which sits in Paris. In civil cases a man can have recourse successively to five jurisdictions. First he can apply to the justice of the peace of his canton, who has power to adjudicate as to all sums not exceeding a hundred francs; next he can appeal to the tribunal of his arrondissement; after that he may be sent to the Cour Imperiale of the district; then, if he wishes it, to the Court of Cassation, and finally to the Council of State, which has power—though it seldom exercises it—to hear his case over again if he fancies himself maliciously wronged by one of his judges. There is no jury in civil cases. The trials in "first instance" take place before three judges; in the Imperial Courts before five or seven; in the Court of Cassation before twelve. In all causes the Procureur-Imperial intervenes either for the plaintiff or defendant as he thinks right, and it is very rare indeed that his intervention does not sway the verdict. In criminal cases a condemned man has three appeals—that is, to the court of the arrondissement, the Imperial Court, and the Court of Cassation; after these all that remains is the *recours en grace*, which the counsel of a prisoner under sentence of death or penal servitude transmits to the sovereign through the Minister of Justice. In the country, when a peasant commits a small misdemeanor, he is summoned before the justice of the peace of the canton, who may punish him with not more than two days' imprisonment, or with a fine not exceeding a hundred francs. At Paris it is Tribunal of Simple Police which takes cognizance of these minor offenses; and any stranger curious to see justice expeditiously administered would do well to pay a visit to this tribunal, where from 10 in the morning to 3 in the afternoon cabmen, costermongers, and street-boys defile in an unbroken procession to answer for peccadilloes known as *delits de coirie*, *i. e.* breaches of police and municipal regulations. In the case of offenses of a serious nature it is no longer the juge de paix or the Tribunal of Simple Police to whom the accused is deferred, but to the Procureur-Imperial. For example, when an indictable offense has been committed, the first person to be informed of it—if the delinquent have not been arrested on the spot—is the Commissaire de Police, with whom the complaint is lodged. There are eighty of these commissaires in Paris, and their functions are rather more extensive than those of English inspectors of police, for they may at their discretion liberate prisoners who are simply charged with drunkenness or riotous conduct. Four times a day the commissaires send reports to the Prefecture de Police, whence all complaints are directly forwarded to the Procureur-Imperial, or public prosecutor, who immediately issues against the parties accused either a summons *(mandat de comparution)* or a warrant *(mandat d'amener)*. It needs an incredible amount of tact and judgment to discharge the functions of public prosecutor with equity; but it cannot be said that, as a rule, the imperial procureurs come up to the desirable standard. They are a very ill-paid class. Their salaries vary from £60 a year in country districts to £240 a year in large towns; and even the procureurs-generals, or public prosecutors-in-chief, of whom there are but twenty-eight in the whole empire, receive only £640. These emoluments are too small to tempt men who have the slightest chance of making their way at the bar, and the Government is obliged to select from among those who, however honest and painstaking they may be, are, at best, lawyers of quite second-rate capacity. The Procureur-Imperial and his deputies sit every day and divide the business between them. When a defendant appears to answer a summons, or comes up in custody under warrant, his examination is conducted in strict privacy; and the Procureur, who is often overdone with work, seldom takes more than a few minutes in deciding whether there are grounds for a prosecution or not. If the charge seems a frivolous one, or if the *prima facie* evidence be insufficient, he may at once dismiss the case; in the contrary event he hands over the *inculpe* to the examining magistrate, or *juge d'instruction*, who either liberates the defendant on bail (though this is very rarely done) or orders his provisory incarceration under a *mandat de depot*. We may remark that great latitude is always allowed by French magistrates towards journalists charged with press offenses, and towards men in good social position indicted for such misdemeanors as duelling, assault, or rioting. We may add, too, that although in press prosecutions the printer of a paper is generally indicted with the editor, and sentenced to a month or two of confinement, it is not customary for the Procureur to insist upon the carrying out of the sentence. There are printers in Paris who, during the last twenty years, have had two or three years of imprisonment meted out to them in instalments, and who yet have never slept a single night in gaol.

So much has been already written both in English and foreign papers concerning the slow-torture system to which French justice has recourse in order to screw confessions out of prisoners, that we will say nothing more on the subject, further than to point out how immense is the discretionary power confided to a juge d'instruction. All that goes on in his study is a profound mystery to the outer world. There is no one to control his actions, and if it suits him to hush up a case, he may do so with perfect safety, without having anything unpleasant in the way of newspaper comments to dread. Whether French examining magistrates ever do hush up cases where influence is brought to bear upon them from high quarters is another question; but the bare fact that they should be able to abuse these powers with impunity sufficiently justifies the opinion of liberal Frenchmen that the functions of the juge d'instruction should be exercised openly, as in England. After a probationary term, which varies according to the more or less difficulty there may be in extracting the truth from him, a prisoner is either committed straightway to take his trial before the Tribunal of Correctional Police, or, if the charge be one of felony, is sent back to prison to await the decision of the *Chambre des Mises en Accusation*, a sort of judicial grand jury, whose business it is to see whether the indictments are clear enough to warrant a committal to the Court of Assize. The Tribunal of Correctional Police sits all the year round; the Court of Assize hold two sessions a month in Paris, and four a year in the twenty-seven other Imperial courts. The difference between the two jurisdictions is that in the former the trial rests with three judges; whilst in the latter the prisoner is arraigned before a jury.

Most Englishmen who have visited Paris must have been to see the Correctional Tribunals, rendered famous by the numerous press trials of the Second Empire. They consist of two chambers, the sixth and seventh, both identical in appearance. There is a rich, well-furnished look about them which one is not always accustomed to find in a court of justice. The paper on the wall is green, with large gold bees; all round the room runs a carved wainscoting of oak; to the right, on a pedestal, is a marble bust of the Emperor; to the left, on a fellow pedestal, a handsome clock; and at the end of the room, over the dais of the three judges, a life-size picture of the Saviour on the cross. On the right, of the judges' dais, which is warmly carpeted with a thick green rug, is the dock where the prisoner stands between two gendarmes; opposite it a low pulpit, with a comfortable arm-chair for the public prosecutor; down the centre of the court a sort of "fops' alleys," with rows of seats on each side for the public, like the pews in a church. The trials in correctional police never last long. The judges adopt an aggressive tone in their questions, which indicates pretty plainly that their opinion as to the prisoner's guilt is made up beforehand. The public prosecutor, on his side, never fails to observe that unless the accused can prove his innocence his culpability must be taken for granted; and so the trial generally ends in a condemnation, which may vary from one day's to five years' imprisonment.

In the Court of Assize the proceedings are altogether more formal, and allow a prisoner much better chance of an acquittal. The oath which the jury are made to swear is an extremely beautiful one, and it is impossible to hear it without feeling moved. Lifting up their hands one after another, they declare that "without malice and without favor, without prejudice and without weakness, they will examine the evidence with an impartial desire to ascertain the truth, and convict or acquit as they shall consider just, on their honor and conscience as honest men." There are three judges at the assize trials as at those of the Police Correctionnelle, but the same reproach may be addressed to the former as to the latter, of always summing up dead against the prisoner. As a compensation, however, French juries are exceedingly jealous of their prerogatives, and not unfrequently acquit solely to assert their independence. The verdict is not rendered by "guilty" and "not guilty," as in England, but by the answer "yes" or "no" to a long series of questions enumerated by the presiding judge. In cases of murder, with robbery, these questions sometimes amount to as many as fifty or sixty; for the indictment is made to include all the minor counts of aggravated assault, simple assault, etc., so that if the prisoner be acquitted on the charge of murder, there shall be no need to begin a fresh trial to convict him of manslaughter.

In France it is with the jury that lies the prerogative of admitting "extenuating circumstances;" in Belgium it is with the judges. There is much to be said for both systems—the main objection to the French method being that juries often admit "extenuating circumstances" without any relation to the merits of the case, but simply because they object to capital punishment. Many a French murderer has owed his life to the fact of a tender-hearted juryman having read M. Victor Hugo's "Dernier Jour d'un Condamne," or Beccaria's essay against the penalty of death.

Foreign Items.

—A Roman correspondent of a London paper notes the exploits of two English "misses," who, mounted on the benches above the kneeling multitude, surveyed with their opera-glasses the Pope as he pronounced the benediction in the council. The Pope, with a mild smile, pointed them out to some of the Cardinals, but no alarming consequences have overtaken them.

—The *Rhenish Gazette* publishes the following curious certificate, given in 1709 by the magistrate of Meest:—"We attest that the executioner of Tecklenbourg, one named Joert Henri Stolheart, brother-in-law of the executioner Dalgermann, has decapitated exceedingly well and to my peculiar satisfaction one named Henri Schuerkamp; and that even when his brother was syndic the above named Stolheart very genteelly hung one named Koetler. He is therefore quite expert at such functions."

—Where was St. Patrick born? In the preface to the second volume of the collection of Ancient Laws and Institutes of Ireland, the Irish editors of the "Senchus Mor" have thoroughly examined this interesting question, and have arrived at the conclusion, supported by the testimony of the Apostle's own confession, that St. Patrick was born at or near Glastonbury, in Somersetshire, and that he returned in his old age to end his days in the land of his birth, and amid the scenes of his early youth, and was not born, according to the prevalent belief, in Ireland, at Downpatrick, near Saul, "where he had made his first convert, and founded his first church in Ireland." It will be rather a shock to Irish patriotism to learn that her patron saint was the descendant of Roman colonists, a young Somersetshire gentleman, and son of the Roman decurio, or mayor of Bath. But it may console them to reflect that Glastonbury,

> "Where the winter thorn
> Blossoms at Christmas, mindful of our Lord,"

and where Joseph of Arimathea had deposited

> "The Cup, the Cup itself from which our Lord
> Drank at the last sad supper with His own,"

under the shadow of the Tor of St. Michael, was no unfitting or unworthy birthplace for this immortal confessor of the Christian faith.

—The London Publishers' Circular gives some statistics of the English publishing trade during the past year which are worth a note. It appears that no less than 5136 book titles have been registered in the lists of that publication in the year. But of these, it is explained, some are mere re-entries for change of price, so that the actual number of new books and new editions is 4569. Theology appears to be the most productive of all classes, as it is certainly the least subject to those fluctuations of seasons which affect the demand for lighter reading. Upwards of 1000 publications are set down under this heading against 461 new works of fiction, 500 juvenile works, 142 law books, 288 works of travel, 292 books of history and biography, 160 medical books, and 274 publications classed under "poetry and drama." When we come to look at the ebbs and flows of this great literary stream, some facts of interest present themselves. For example, the intimate connection between books and the fireside is shown in the fact that the numbers of books published rise from 249 only in September, to 522 in October, 479 in November, and 577 in December. The great bulk of the latter number appear to be issued within the fortnight preceding Christmas day. Another, though less marked, season appears to take place about Easter, when there is a slight increase over the duller months.

—The Manchester *Guardian* gives some interesting particulars as to the society of "Little Sisters of the Poor," which was founded in 1840 by a French priest named Lepailleur, in Brittany, and is the youngest of the many forms of Roman Catholic charity. The "Little Sisters of the Poor" form a religious order under a mother-superior, who presides over the first Home in Brittany. They have devoted themselves by holy vows to their work; they wear a simple, distinctive dress of black with white head-dress; and they establish homes in new centres, according to the directions from the mother superior, by whom also changes are made now and then in the *personnel* of the several communities. The term "sisters" everybody understands. Why they should be called "Little Sisters" the *Guardian* does not know, unless it is that the diminutive in all languages is expressive of endearment. During the 29 years of their existence as an order, they have established 130 Homes, whereof 12 are in Great Britain, 12 in Spain, 8 in America, 1 in Italy, 5 in Paris, and a large number in other parts of France. Those in Great Britain are located as follows:—Two in London, and one at each of the following cities and towns, Manchester, Birmingham, Plymouth, Bristol, Leeds, Newcastle, Dundee, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Waterford. The members of the order number 1500, most of whom are Bretons, although nearly all other European countries are represented; and they have under their care between 15,000 and 16,000 old people.

—Paris begins the new year well provided with periodical literature. There are at the present moment 31 daily political papers in the French capital, and it seems another is shortly to be added to the number by the creation of an organ of M. Thiers. In point of opinion the 31 journals may be classed as follows:—1 official, 4 semi-official, 3 Rouherist, 4 Ollivierist, 2 Legitimist, 2 Ultramontane, 2 Parliamentarian (*Journal des Debats* and *Journal de Paris*), 1 Orleanist, 3 moderate republican, 5 revolutionary, 3 neutral opposition (*Figaro, Gaulois*, and *Paris Journal*), and 1 satirical (*Charivari*). Twelve out of the 31 papers existed before the *coup d'etat*, 7 were either founded or transformed from non-political into political journals during the arbitrary period of the Second Empire (1852 to 1868); the remaining 12 have sprung into existence since the voting of the last press laws, which abolished the necessity for a previous authorization. The highest price charged for any Paris daily political paper is 25c., which is the cost of the *Journal Officiel* and *Journal des Debats*. The lowest price is 5c. One of the papers costs 20c., two cost 10c., and twenty-six 15c. each. The largest circulations during the month of December have been those of the *Marseillaise*, 70,000, and of the *National* (10c. paper), 65,000; the smallest circulation that of the *Pays*, which averages 2000. Throughout the year 1869 the mean sale of Paris political papers (not counting the *Officiel*) has been 360,000 copies *per diem*, which represents a daily flow of 18,000f. into the Treasury for stamp duty, and an annual flow of 6,498,000f. (£259,920), deduction being made of four days in the year when the papers do not appear. In addition to the thirty-one journals already alluded to, the daily press of Paris counts two police gazettes and three five-centime "literary" papers (*Petit Journal, Petite Presse, Petit Moniteur*), the combined circulation of which exceeds half a million; there is also the *Petit Officiel*, the proprietor of which is bound by his contract with Government to distribute 53,000 copies a day gratis amongst the country populations. The weekly press of Paris boasts three financial prints, four illustrated journals after the pattern of the *Illustrated London News*, and nineteen comic papers, besides which medical, artistic, theatrical, and scientific journals without number.

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LORILLARD STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK.

RUNNING REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT NOON, would call attention of shippers to this

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Great Reduction of Rates.

On opening of Spring Navigation the steamers of this line will run DAILY, at 5 cents per 100 lbs., 2 cents per foot, or ½ cent per gallon, ship's option.

JOHN F. OHL,
No. 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. etc. 2 28

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—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of London, Saturday, Feb. 5, at 9 A. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 8, at 11 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Feb. 12, 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, Saturday, Feb. 19, at 8 P. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 10 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
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4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

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PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin........$140 | Second Cabin........$85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin........$145 | Second Cabin........$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to
H. L. LEAF,
12 7½ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.

FROM BREMEN........EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON........EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK........EVERY SATURDAY

Price of Passage from New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, Gold.
From Bremen to New York:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold.

These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.
Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen at the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
1 17† No. 68 BROAD Street, N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk 6 1½

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.

The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week, after arrival of the New York steamships and the North-eastern Railroad train:—

PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.
DICTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.
J. D. AIKEN & CO.,
Agents at Charleston.
L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO.,
1 4 Agents at Savannah.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 23d of every month:—

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.
For engagements of freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
1 4 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT. THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAYS.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Gager.
MARIPOSA, Kemble.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile, and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $50.
For passage (first and second class) or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
1 4 No. 86 WEST Street.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C.,

via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1½

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 25 No. 132 South Wharves.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.—ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,

sailing regularly EVERY THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORO CASTLE, Captain R. Adam.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, JR., President,
1 4 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FURNITURE.

RICHMOND & CO.,
FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,
11 6 tf PHILADELPHIA.

BUY YOUR FURNITURE AND BUY YOUR BEDDING.

THE GREAT AMERICAN

is without a rival, is without a rival, being the Finest, Cheapest, and Largest stocked Furniture and Bedding Warehouse in this city, and its prices being wholesale to all. You can save at least 20 per cent. on any purchases you may make at our establishment. And our prices being One Price, makes it the leading store in the business.

GREAT AMERICAN LARGE NEW BUILDING,
No. 1302 MARKET Street. 1 27 1m

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
January 10, 1870.

Sealed Proposals will be received until 3 P. M. on the 1st day of MARCH, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four years, commencing 1st of July, 1870, viz.:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2⅝ by 4⅝ inches, of white paper.

No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5½ inches, of white, buff, canary, or cream-colored paper, or in such proportion of either as may be required.

No. 3. Full letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3⅜ by 5⅝ inches, of the same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 4. Full letter size, 3⅜ by 5⅝ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 5. Extra letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3⅝ by 6⅛ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 6. Extra letter size, 3⅝ by 6⅛ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 7. Official size, 3⅞ by 8⅞ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 8. Extra official size, 4½ by 9⅞ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS,

6⅛ by 9¾ inches, of buff or manilla paper.

All the above envelopes and wrappers to be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, and to bear such printing on the face, and to be made in the most thorough manner, of paper of approved quality, manufactured specially for the purpose, with such water marks or other devices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster-General may direct.

The envelopes to be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on not less than half an inch in width the entire length. The wrappers to be gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the letter or extra letter size, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and sealed, or securely fastened in strong manilla paper, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects, ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering as well as all expense of packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such manner as to ensure security against loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wrappers now in use may be seen at any of the principal post offices, but these specimens are not to be regarded as the style and quality fixed by the department as a standard for the new contract; bidders are therefore invited to submit samples of other and different qualities and styles, including the paper proposed as well as the manufactured envelopes, wrappers, and boxes, and make their bids accordingly.

The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal, although it be not the lowest, is considered most advantageous to the Department, taking into account the prices, quality of the samples, workmanship, and the sufficiency and ability of the bidder to manufacture and deliver the envelopes and wrappers in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; and no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster-General also reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare new dies, and submit impressions thereof. THE USE OF THE PRESENT DIES MAY OR MAY NOT BE CONTINUED.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $200,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, as required by the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved the 26th of August, 1842, and payments under said contract will be made quarterly, after proper adjustment of accounts.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract whenever the same, or any part thereof, is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor. The right is also reserved to annul the contract for a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations.

The number of envelopes of different sizes, and of wrappers issued to Postmasters during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, was as follows, viz.:—

No. 1. Note size—1,114,000.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size; (not heretofore used).
No. 3. Full letter size, (ungummed, for circulars)—4,150,000.
No. 4. Full letter size—67,367,506.
No. 5. Extra letter size, (ungummed, for circulars)—343,500.
No. 6. Extra letter size—4,204,500
No. 7. Official size—604,650.
No. 8. Extra official size—1700.
Wrappers—3,595,250.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
1 11 eodtM1 Postmaster General.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
2 17½ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!

Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 28tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice. 5

STEVENSON, BRO., & CO.
OILS
3 19 3m No. 132 S. SECOND Street.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received for the following work and materials required in the execution of the WALNUT Street portion of the PUBLIC BUILDINGS, to wit:—

For all the excavations, including the trenches for the foundations. The price to be stated per cubic yard, which is to cover all digging, hauling away the surplus earth, and cutting down and removing whatever trees may come in the way of the excavations, without extra measurement or allowance.

For taking down the terrace wall, cleaning the bricks, and piling them up adjacent to the buildings, taking down the iron railings, the gate piers, the coping of the wall and the steps, and depositing them on the grounds, and removing all the rubbish occasioned by the same. The price for this portion of the work to be stated *in gross*.

For concreting the entire foundation of the buildings with small broken stone, and cement, mortar, and grout, in conformity with the specifications. The depth of the concrete to be *three* feet, and the lateral dimensions to conform to the plans. The price to be stated per cubic foot, and to include all materials and labor.

For furnishing and delivering large-size building stone, the price to be stated per perch of 22 cubic feet, measured in the walls. Also, for select building stone, averaging 3 by 5 feet, and from 12 to 18 inches thick; the price for the same to be stated per cubic foot, delivered on the ground.

For building all the cellar walls, and the outside walls of the basement story, as high as the level line of the pavement, according to the plans and specifications. The price to be stated per perch of 22 cubic feet, laid in the walls, without extra measurement, and to include all labor and all materials except stone.

The contract or contracts will be awarded to the best and the lowest bidder or bidders, who will be required to give approved security for the faithful performance of the same.

The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Architect, Mr. JOHN McARTHUR, JR., No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

The proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Public Buildings," and addressed to JAMES V. WATSON, Chairman of the Committee on Contracts, and to be left at the office of the Commissioners of Public Buildings, in the new Court House, SIXTH Street, below Chesnut, on the 14th day of February next ensuing, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock A. M., at which time the bids will be opened, in the presence of such bidders as may wish to attend.

By order of the Committee on Contracts.
1 19 wfm 11t H. C. PUGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company has been called by the President and Directors of said Company, to be held at its office, No. 90 BROADWAY, corner Wall street, in the city of New York, on the 19th day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

The objects of said meeting are:—To accept, as an increase of the powers of the Company, and as an amendment to its charter, the provision contained the charter of the Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, which renders it lawful for all bodies corporate to become subscribers for and owners of the capital stock of the last-named company; also, to consider and act upon the question of a consolidation with the last-named company and other companies having coal lands in Allegheny county, Md.; to arrange the terms of such consolidation and the manner of carrying the same into effect, and to authorize the Directors to effect the same; to authorize the Board of Directors of this Company to subscribe in its behalf for $5,000,000 of the capital stock of said Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, and to agree with that company upon the terms and conditions upon which such subscription shall be made, and to convey and transfer to the last-named Company in free payment for the amount of stock which may be so subscribed for, such portion of the lands and other properties of this Company, including its railroad, as may be agreed upon. And generally, to pass upon all questions which may arise touching such proposed consolidation, or transfer of property, or subscription for stocks, and the disposition to be made of the stock subscribed for, and if deemed expedient, to authorize a lease of the properties of this Company or any part thereof, and to make all alterations in the by-laws which said meeting may deem necessary or proper.

Notice is hereby given that, for the purpose of holding a stockholders' meeting of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company on the 19th day of February next, the transfer books will close on SATURDAY, Jan. 29, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. RICHARDS, Secretary.
New York, Jan. 18, 1870. 1 20 tF18

HARDING'S EDITIONS
OF
THE HOLY BIBLE.
FAMILY, PULPIT, AND PHOTOGRAPH BIBLES,
FOR
WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.
ALSO, PRESENTATION BIBLES FOR
CHURCHES,
CLERGYMEN,
SOCIETIES AND
TEACHERS, ETC.

New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey Morocco, Paneled and Ornamental designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.

No. 326 CHESNUT Street.

STRENGTH, BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS COMBINED!
HARDING'S PATENT CHAIN-BACK
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

For Wedding, Holiday, or Birthday Presents, these Albums are particularly adapted.

The book trade and dealers in fancy articles will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-back Albums are unrivalled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for stock.

Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.

No. 326 CHESNUT Street,
1 17 Philadelphia.

WIRE WORK.

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.

IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices, cemetery and garden fences.

Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.

ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
2 3 stuth6m No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue Phila.

GIRARD TRUST BILL.

rgument Before the Supreme Court—Speeches of Messrs. Olmstead and Meredith.

Yesterday morning in the Supreme Court, fore a full bench, the case of the City of Philalphia vs. Daniel M. Fox and others, involving e constitutionality of the act creating a Board f Trust, was taken up. Messrs. Olmstead and Meredith argued the case for the plaintiff, and Messrs. McCall and Strong for the defendants. The argument was opened by Mr. Olmstead.

ARGUMENT OF EDWARD OLMSTEAD, ESQ.

May it please your Honors, the gentlemen on he other side say that this case is constitutional, and demanded the exercise of judicial powers by the Legislature. The judges who are finally to decide the case are made parties to it. These are the two grounds on which we say it is unconstitutional. This act discharges the corporation of the city of Philadelphia from being trustee of hese estates, and next, the Legislature cannot discharge the corporation from these trusts, because, so far as these trusts are concerned, it is o be treated as a private corporation or as an ndividual.

Now, as to the constitutionality of the act, our learned opponents ask us in their argument to point out a clause of the Constitution to hich this refers, and for that they cite Sharpless vs. The Mayor, where it is said no reference s to the language of the Constitution will act upon a court of law to show that the statute of he Legislature is unconstitutional. In Martin s. The Pennsylvania Railroad, the object was his—to exempt from taxation certain estates rom the payment of taxes forever upon the payment of a certain sum of money. They said his was unconstitutional. The doctrine there lecided was that the legislative power was a rant by the people to the Legislature, to be xercised from time to time as the necessities of he Commonwealth required it. They therefore ould not exercise their legislative power at one ime. It was to be exercised from time to time, s the necessities of the Commonwealth required.

In a number of cases, especially to one in the aper book, Berges vs. Dentler, Judge Lowry aid, after referring to that portion of the Bill of ights—No man shall be derived of life, liberty, r property unless by his peers. These provilons are therefore imperative limitations of legisative authority. The power granted by the Constitution to any department of the Government is a full grant of all that power, and it annot be interfered with by any other branch f the Government. The case I have cited decides it. In the very case of Sharpless and the Mayor, Judge Black, in delivering his opinion—and that was the opinion of the Court—said the udicial and executive powers were lodged elsewhere than in the Legislature. and they were orbidden to encroach upon the rights of each ther.

The powers given to one department cannot e exercised by any other department of the overnment. Now, then, is this exercise of the egislature the exercise of the judicial power? ay it please your Honors, the jurisdiction of usts and removal of trustees has been a judial power. Nothing would shake a community ore than an assumption by the Legislature of e right to discharge trustees of private trusts. the Legislature have authority to discharge ery private trust in the Commonwealth, you ill see what a fearful power is assumed. Now this corporation is not a private trust, then I dmit we do not come within the prohibition we ave named. I admit that the Legislature can bolish this corporation, and then these trusts ll and they can then appoint another corporaon if they choose. They have not, however, roposed to abolish this corporation, but they ertainly, in effect, take away its rights in cerin cases.

This act of Assembly provides for the appointent of a Board which the Judges of this Court hall appoint. It provides to make them the gents of the corporation. In the first place, to e away from a corporation the power of apnting its agents is, in fact, to destroy the rporation. Almost the only power a corporaon has is the appointing of its agents to do its k. A municipal corporation has power to point agents. It can only enforce its by-laws rough means of its agents. The language of is act goes a little further. In the first section provides that these Directors shall exercise d discharge all the duties and powers of said , etc.

ow, this corporation of Philadelphia, under will of Mr. Girard, had the power to execute trust and had the power also to administer a rge portion of the trust created by the will. to certain trusts created by Mr. Girard it had t the power. For instance, it had not the wer of widening Water street or take down ooden buildings then existing. The Legislars then granted certain powers to do certain ings. It certainly gives to this board power act ordinances. The possession of the proty is given to them by the fifth section, and control is given to them by the section I e read. They are to report simply to the te annually an account of their doings.

n fine, the whole object of the act was to st the city of all control over these trusts, to e the property out of their charge, and to everything in the hands of the Court. If t was the act, if the city are discharged from duties as trustees, then if we show that the poration, so far as trusts are concerned, n individual or private coporation, then we the Legislature attempted to destroy a prie trust by a statute. In what capacity does city exercise these trusts? Before adverto the cases in Pennsylvania on the subject the public corporation, having as it were a lic and a private side, I would desire to draw r attention to another matter. The corration of the city of Philadelphia has no wer in express words to exercise the trusts. ean to say it is not written in the charter that corporation shall have authority to adnister trusts.

he first charter authorizes the citizens of iladelphia at all times to have, purchase, take, ceive, and enjoy lands, tenements, liberties, nchises, goods, chattels, and effects, and their cessors forever. This is a very large authority, d the granting to them the franchises might be strued to mean giving them the right to exertrusts. They cannot sell at their pleasure. latter part of the clause is the key as to what Legislature granted. It did not give them er to take and execute trusts. If the Legisure authorizes this Court to appoint Commisners, your Honors are not bound to do so. forms of law do not control constitutional hts. I am right in this; first, that this is a licial power admitted to be exercised by the islature; second, that this is an effort to ove the trustees from a private trust; that corporation as to these trusts is an individl. Another objection is that your Honors made parties, and we say, therefore, the courts are not open so that we can e a fair decision.

ARGUMENT OF WILLIAM M. MEREDITH.

hall have but a few words, I trust, to say on momentous question, because in my view of e matter is so plain that it requires but little e than to be stated. It will not be necessary ollow our learned friends on the other side hrough this immense mass of matter. My ned friend who last addressed you has said y frankly that they cannot lay their finger the clause in the Constitution which prots the Legislature from confiscating Mr. rd's estate in so many words. This Court unanimously decided that the Legislature d not exempt a corporation from all future tion for general purposes. Why did they ? Because they said it is against the great ciples of all government. It is against every ciple of government. It is the subversion of ything like government. Therefore it is onstitutional.

y learned friend did not look down to find particular clause in the Constitution, as I ted him to do here. I cannot show you any hibition against confiscating the estate Mr. Girard. Take the case of 14 Wright—the of Steed against the School Directors. That decided by a divided court, but all agreed in principle I am now stating. The majority he Court decided that the tax was good use it was a local tax for the local benefit—for the benefit of the locality. Two of the judges did not think it was a tax of that kind, and therefore they were against the law. The other three were in favor of the law only because they found it to be a tax of the kind I have spoken.

May it please your Honors, what we are to act upon is the provisions of the Constitution, taking them in a general view for the public benefit, for which they were designed, and give to all their principles a fair application. The first question which has been considered by our learned friends on the other side is what this act does. We say that, in fact, it discharges the trustees from the administration of the trusts. We have said that it is either one or the other of these things, and they are equally unlawful. The Legislature has no right to do either the one or the other. The answer is I do not know what.

The gentleman on the other side said, in the first place, that you are mistaken in this theory —entirely mistaken about it. It is no discharge of the trustee at all. The plea is under the other thumb. You say that we have the indecency to charge the Legislature with a trick. We charge nothing of the kind. We have no idea of such a thing. It is the furthest from our thoughts. Beyond any other construction of this act it is an unlawful violation of our rights given to us by Mr. Girard, by Mr. Wills, and all the rights of their testators. If you cannot support the trusts from it there is an end of it. It does not undertake to do it. It demolishes the trustee as an active agent in the matter, and constitutes in his place other parties.

It was admitted—I was glad to hear it—in Judge Strong's argument, that if this were a private corporation it could not be done; but being a municipal corporation it can be done. Why? Because the Legislature have the power to repeal any municipal corporation. They can destroy it at any time, and then can also change its organization. Well and good. Let us see how it stands. For every charitable trust established since 1855 the Legislature have, by an act of that year, the same power of repeal. Therefore one or the other must be taken back. Either they cannot confiscate that property, or they can do the same with every charitable trust in Pennsylvania that has been created since the year 1855. Our Bank of the United States was a private corporation. The Bank of England is a public corporation.

There is no distinction in England among those corporations which we should call private corporations here. Their rights are all the same. You will find it laid down clearly in all their books on the subject. The right of government is one thing, and the right of property is another. They have no right to levy taxes in England. They have never done this. Their property is derived from the contributions of the members. I do not look for cases to cite here. They are very numerous and stare us in the face. The public branches of the Government are in the hands of the king, and their right to the property remains unaffected. Our Constitution was certainly not intended to leave us the miserable slaves which our ancestors refused to be.

May it please your Honors, we are met again with the difficulty, and have exercised the power of changing our organization. Of course they had. You may say that they have the right to change the Constitution, and the administration of the trust follows it. That is a very different thing from what has been attempted in this case. Now we come to the townships, we then come to the county officers, and then to the city. The State may take an appointment in their hands at any time they please. Nobody objects to that. It was when the Government appointed all the officers. You appoint county commissioners, you appoint sheriffs. What have you to do with that? They have not here constituted any municipal government. They have not provided for the appointment of councils. They have directly taken the administration of these trusts from the hands of the municipality that lawfully held it, and thrown the whole of it upon a body of men whom they called the agents of the city, but who are not the agents of the city and cannot be made so. The city, therefore, can have nothing to do with it, of course.

Will anybody show me any sanction for this? Anybody show me what becomes of the clause that property shall not be taken but by the law of the land? This property was taken from the hands of the city and placed in the charge of other persons with whom they had nothing whatever to do. They are called our agents. We say you cannot draw a line of practical distinction between taking my property from me and appointing an administrator to take charge of it for me. You are changing the property or you are unlawfully plundering us. Well, may it please your Honors, this being so we rely upon this clause in the Bill of Rights and in the Constitution which protects us. We have said this is a judicial power in the first place, by removing the trustee in fact. This is a judicial act. It has been answered in no other way except by the idea of the hand.

Otherwise it is admitted that this is a judicial act, and therefore void on that account. It is void as taking away our property. It is treated here as if nobody was interested in it except the city of Philadelphia. Mr. Girard, Mr. Wills, and others left their property to the municipal government of the city of Philadelphia. They doubtless had their own reasons for doing so. They relied upon the municipal government as long as there was anything left capable of forming a government in the city. It was left to the city. There is no doubt whatever in this matter. These are large estates, very large estates. Mr. Girard's design was to leave his trust with the people, and it should never leave their management. He knew perfectly well that Councils was a political body. He knew all about that, but he left his trust in its hands.

Your Honors have been much among us. Who ever heard of a complaint against the Wills Hospital Institution? Whoever heard of the mismanagement of its funds? Who has ever heard distinctly of the mismanagement of the funds of the Girard College? Look at its officers. Look at the superintendent. Look at him. the latter named gentleman, who has been in office there, I should say, for nearly thirty years, a man with as good character as any man in the community, and as incapable of committing a voluntary wrong action. In regard to other matters we have had great complaints. I speak of this in a general way. They are not referred to in this bill.

This municipality may be abolished to-morrow if the Legislature choose. Has the Legislature done so? No. They may take the private property also. This is what they say. By this act of power we are to be discarded from the administration of the trust. Let me say a word as to this matter of contract. Girard had a right to say how his trustees should be appointed. As to the contract, the only answer to that in the defendants' remarks is one hardly fit to make. They said it was no contract at all. Take the case of two private men; one agrees in writing that the other shall pay him $300,000, and that he will convey to him a certain estate. He then files a plea to get it back again. In such a case your Honors would hardly listen to him.

The condition complied with becomes a contract, and it is accepted. This is not new law. It is well known. It includes all the trusts in the Girard estates. It requires no consideration but the consideration of the public good. In case of private corporations there are no moneys paid. The State receives nothing. Therefore that clause in the Constitution covers all these private franchises in the hands of this municipal corporation. If it be not covered, where are they?

What is said in answer to our question on the subject? If you make a contract to pay money you are bound to pay it. The court is not open under any sense.

The arguments in behalf of the defendants were delivered by Peter McCall, Esq., and Judge Strong.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENE or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, c public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFEREN SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Fu naces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboar Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

SHARPE & THOMSON,
No. 209 N. SECOND Street.
11 27 wstu 6m

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n..10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	6·50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·45 P. M.
Accommodation	12·11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12·00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6·25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·55 P. M.
Erie Express	12·55 P. M.
Southern Express	7·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted for Baltimore, stopping at all regular station Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmingto for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), fc Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmingtoi Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wil mington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2·30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2·25 P. M. train will leave at 4·30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
111 President and General Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE.

ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO

NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, MACON, RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, and all principal points SOUTH and SOUTHWEST. Tickets for sale, baggage checked through to destination, and all information furnished at

721 CHESNUT Street,
Masonic Hall,
G. RENTON THOMPSON,
1 21 tf Gen. Agent for Philadelphia.

SHIPPER'S GUIDE.

1870.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

ALL RAIL FREIGHT LINE

BETWEEN

Philadeplhia and the West, Via Baltimore and Ohio Route.

Shippers are respectfully notified that arrangements have been perfected between the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads by which freight to and from the West, Northwest and Southwest will be transported, ALL RAIL.

No change of cars between Philadelphia and Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, or St. Louis.

Special attention will be given to the prompt and rapid transportation of first and second class goods.

Rates furnished and Through Bills Lading given at the Office,

No. 44 South FIFTH Street.

Freight received daily until 6 o'clock P. M., at the Depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company,

Cor. Washington Av. and Swanson St.

JOHN S. WILSON,
Gen. Th. Frt. Agt. P. W. & B. R. R. Co.
JAMES C. WILSON,
Agent Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co.

N. B.—On and after MONDAY, January 10, the rates to all points via Baltimore and Ohio route will be the same via Canal to Baltimore as by the Rail line. 1 8 lmrp

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 225

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.
222

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE

from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A.M. and 12·45 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M., and 12·20 noon, passing Reading at 7·20 A. M., and 2·00 P. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon, and 6·35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·30 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. and 3·20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7·30 A. M. and 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·15 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11·00 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·40 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 104 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·35 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·40 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	8·20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.
EASTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	4·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	3·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	12·45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom...$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.
The 11·30 P. M. Line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M for Bristol.
At 7·30 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9·30 and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.
At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M.. for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4·05, 4·35, 5, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9·20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9·20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3½, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 6·55, 7½, 8·10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7½ A. M., 4½ P. M.

Leave Plymouth, 6¼ A. M., 4½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8·00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 5·20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2·15, 4·40, and 8·25 P.M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·30 and 7·05 P. M

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·25, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.

From Abington at 2·35, 6·45, and 9·20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8·15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

3·15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

5·30 P. M., Woodbury and Glassboro accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

(SATURDAYS ONLY.)

Leave Philadelphia, 3·15 A. M.

Leave Cape May, 1·10 P. M.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

September 16, 1869 9 20

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 23
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at No. 1817 N. Thirteenth street.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE, ELEGANT WAX FRUIT, FINE BRUSSELS, INGRAIN, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning,

Feb. 2, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1817 N. Thirteenth street, above Montgomery avenue, by catalogue, the entire furniture, comprising—Suit handsome walnut drawing room furniture, covered with green reps; walnut centre and bouquet tables, Italian marble tops; elegant wax fruit and wax harp, glass shades; superior walnut dining-room furniture; walnut extension table; china and glassware; walnut hat stand; superior walnut and cottage chamber furniture; fine hair and spring mattresses; superior sewing machine, made by Willcox & Gibbs; fine Brussels, ingrain, and other carpets; cooking utensils, etc.

The house is to rent. Apply on the premises. [1 31 2t

Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PARLOR ORGAN, MIRRORS, FINE HAIR MATTRESSES, FEATHER BEDS, OFFICE FURNITURE, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

February 3, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior household furniture, comprising walnut parlor furniture; walnut chamber suits; library and dining-room furniture; French plate mantel mirrors; wardrobes; bookcases; sideboards; extension, centre, and bouquet tables; hat stands; lounges; etageres; superior office desks, and tables; fine hair mattresses; feather beds, bolsters and pillows; china and glassware; gas-consuming and cooking stoves; large platform scales, weigh 4000 pounds; hoisting apparatus; steam hammer; large assortment of tinware, carpets, etc. etc.

Also, superior military saddle and equipments.

Also, 3 handsome walnut parlor suits, covered with green plush and reps. 2 1 2t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—

(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at No. 529 Chesnut street.

HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, LARGE FIRE-PROOF SAFES, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, FINE BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, FINE SPRING AND HAIR MATTRESSES, EXTENSION DINING TABLES, DINING-ROOM CHAIRS, CHANDELIERS, OIL PAINTINGS, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning,

February 2, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, handsome and desirable household furniture, etc., etc. 1 31 2t

GRAND SALE OF THE FINE ARTS.
HIGH-COST OIL PAINTINGS,
BY FAVORITE EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN MASTERS,
On THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS,
February 3 and 4.

At 7½ o'clock, at the Galleries, No. 1020 Chesnut street, by catalogue, a very Valuable Collection of 175 Oil Paintings, being a Choice Selection from the well-known galleries of Mr. JOSEPH RICHARDSON, No. 1106 Chesnut street, and Mr. G. PELMAN, Marshall and Callowhill streets. Included in the catalogue will be found specimens of every school of art. Among the many favorite masters represented may be mentioned:—

William Shayer,
Sebeeres,
Krussman,
Hilderdonk,
Charles Shayer,
P. Naysmith,
J. W. Ingewmey,
Thors,
C. Hertel,
Moran,
Le Bret,
W. Brandenburg,
Von Geyerfeld,
Baugaerd,
Van Hamm,
C. Leickert,
A. Von Hoven Ball,
John Peale,
Deveney, of Paris,
Andraws,
Linder,
Rosseierse,
Von Seben,
Damshroder,
C. Col,
O. Hilgers,
George Armfield,
Von Willie,
Weeks,
Nils Moller,
L. Munthe,
Musin,
Stoorbelle,
Hetyel,
Henry Shayer,
E. Bodorm,
H. Becker,
C. Hoff,
F. De Loot,
De Vos,
Von Severdonck,
Merty,
Charles Wilson Peale,
Laurent De Beul,
Henry De Beul,
L. Redig,
Vanderom,
Savry,
Mauve.

The collection will be on FREE EXHIBITION day and evening until sale. 1 27 8t

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY AND AUCTION COMMISSION SALESROOMS.

B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer,
No. 1117 CHESNUT Street, (Girard Row).

WORKS OF ART.
IMPORTANT SALE OF
BARON CARL VON BUDENBERGH'S
SUPERB COLLECTION OF MODERN PAINTINGS,
On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
Feb. 1 and 2, at 7½ o'clock.

We have received instructions to sell this splendid collection of modern Paintings, just arrived from Europe, and never before exhibited, purchased at great expense from the late expositions of Berlin, Dresden, Munich, Paris, Dusseldorf, and Brussels, comprising, among others, some superb cabinet pictures for the embellishment of drawing rooms and parlors. Many of these are from the best masters of Europe, and deserve attention from connoisseurs and lovers of art.

The following are some of the artists represented:—

Keokoek,
Hollander,
Nordeaberg,
Van Dregham,
Leemputton,
Jernberg,
Maler,
Spohler,
Kreutzer,
Le Costy,
Everson,
De Voj,
Plas,
Vogt,
Grim,
Kos,
Castan,
Desau,
Musin,
Grob,
De Buel,
Van Dieghem,
De Way,
Van Severdonck,
Rosenboom,
Fauerholt,
Feerebaart,
Kruseman,
Schasklet,
Janjsens.

The owner has ordered this very valuable collection of paintings to be peremptorily sold, without the least reserve. Open for exhibition on Wednesday morning, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1117 CHESNUT Street.

Also, a private collection from a well known connoisseur. Included is a portrait of George Washington, by Gilbert Stewart; also, a portrait by the same artist.

The following artists are represented:—

C. Lindeman,
P. Nicolei,
W. E. Winner,
H. C. Bispham,
Litschaur, [1 27 6t
H. Parton, and others.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

FIRST SPRING SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

February 4, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of popular makes of carpetings, embracing extra heavy double damask woollen Venetians; extra heavy new patterns all-wool ingrains; extra heavy worsted and wool ingrains; 34-inch twilled English hemp carpet; superior quality cottage and rag carpets. 1 28 6t

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER,

No. 1219 CHESNUT STREET.

Personal attention given to sales of Household Furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of Furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see *Public Ledger*. [1 13

N. B.—A superior class of Furniture at private sale.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

GREAT SALE OF FINE SHEFFIELD PLATED WARE, Pearl and Ivory Handle Table Cutlery, Bohemian Glass Vases, Bronze Eight-day Clocks, etc.

On Wednesday Morning and Evening,

At 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M., at No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of Elegant Sheffield Plated Ware, just received from JOSEPH DEAKIN & SONS; consisting in part of—Meat dishes; oyster tureens; gold-lined tea and coffee sets; wine sets; dinner and breakfast castors; cake baskets; butter dishes; pickle castors, spoon holders, etc.

CUTLERY—Also, a large assortment of balance handle table and tea knives, with steels and carvers to match.

Also, spoons and forks of various patterns, plated on nickel. 1 31 2t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS

No. 506 MARKET Street.

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS

CASH AUCTION HOUSE, [11 24 5
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

No. 240 MARKET Street.

MERRICK & SONS

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE
CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING
CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE.
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR.
For Cotton or Woolen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf
J. VAUGHAN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
JOHN E. COPE.

WIRE GUARDS

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FAC TORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornament Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every vario of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS
No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.
3 3fmw3

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MER-

chants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 222 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 41 wfm3

BEST AVAILABLEE COPY

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

WEATHER WISE.

The Vagaries of the Thermometer During the Month of January—The Mid-Winter "Heated Term" and its Peculiarities—The Warmest January in Twenty-five Years.

"As the days begin to lengthen
The cold begins to strengthen,"

wrote some ancient weather-wise philosopher so many years ago that his couplet has passed into the catalogue of proverbs. But what a farce the maxim has been during the month that has just closed! "The days began to lengthen" on the 23d of December, but the cold has not yet materially strengthened, although January has been gathered into the past.

In the following table are given the mean, maximum, and minimum temperature of the month of January for several years past, which present a rather startling contrast. The figures are taken from the records of the Pennsylvania Hospital:—

Year.	Mean. (deg.)	Maximum. (deg.)	Minimum. (deg.)
1870	41·07	70	18
1869	37·02	60	19
1868	30·12	45	11
1867	25·89	40	9
1866	29·31	53	9
1865	26·78	52	8
1864	33·28	64	9½

For presenting the contrast still more forcibly, we append the mean temperature of January for the years since 1845 when it has approached the high figure of the present year:—

Year	Mean	Year	Mean
1870	41·07 deg.	1851	35·25 deg.
1869	37·02 "	1850	35·75 "
1863	38·25 "	1848	36·50 "
1858	39·75 "	1845	37·00 "
1855	35·50 "		

These are the only years during this period when the mean for the month exceeded 35 degrees, and it will be seen that the January of the present year has been the mildest by several degrees that we have experienced for a quarter of a century.

The warmest day of the month was the 17th, on which the highest point reached was 70 degrees, the lowest being 42 degrees, and the mean temperature of the day 61 degrees. This was exceeded in 1858, when the highest mean of any one day was 62 degrees, although the mean for the month was but 39·75 degrees; and again in 1863, when the highest mean of any one day was 63 degrees, and the mean of the month 38·25 degrees.

On the 25th there was another extraordinarily warm day, the highest point attained by the thermometer being 60 degrees. At 8 o'clock in the morning of this day the thermometer stood at 46 degrees; but by 10 o'clock it had risen to 60 degrees, a stride of 14 degrees in two hours, and in midwinter at that.

The mean temperature of January, 1869, which our readers will remember to have been unusually mild, was 37·02 degrees; but it will be seen to have been 4·05 degrees below the mean of the month just closed. The highest point attained by the thermometer during the month was 60 degrees, full 10 degrees below the remarkable maximum of January, 1870.

The average of the mean temperature of the month of January during the previous eighty years was 31·23 degrees, 9·84 below the mean of January, 1870, and 5·79 degrees below the mean of January, 1869. The highest mean for the month on record was attained in January, 1790, when it was 44 degrees, 2·93 above that of January, 1870, and 6·98 degrees above that of January, 1869. The lowest mean for the month was attained in 1857, when it was 22·37 degrees, 18·70 below that of January, 1870, and 14·65 degrees below that of January, 1869.

The mean temperature of December, 1869, was 37·31 degrees, in contrast with 32·16 degrees in January, 1868, and 32·49 degrees as the average of the mean temperature of December for eighty years past. But it still fell 3·76 degrees below that of the following month, in defiance of the maximum that "as the days begin to lengthen, the cold begins to strengthen."

The rain fall for the month was 4·07 inches, in contrast with 4·28 inches in January, 1869, 3 62 inches in 1868, and 1·70 inches in 1867. The most notable rain storm of the month occurred on the 2d of the month. A fierce gale set in from the northeast, accompanied by heavy rain in the morning. At midnight the thermometer had marked 43 degrees; at 6 A. M. it stood at 51 degrees; and at 1 P. M., when the rain ceased, it marked 59 degrees. At 3 P. M. it was clear, but from 1 P. M. the wind blew with great violence from the south, the barometer falling constantly after 2 P. M., when it stood at 27·07 inches. The gale continued through the afternoon and night, the wind blowing from the south-southwest, and inflicting great damage throughout the country. The storm was accompanied by an unusual rise in the waters of the Delaware, Hudson, and other principal rivers. The warm spell of the 17th was also accompanied by a terrific tornado in Kentucky, where the town of Cave City was entirely demolished, and twenty persons killed.

In the following table are given the maximum and minimum temperatures of each day during the month, in comparison with January, 1869, according to the record kept at the Pennsylvania Hospital:—

	January, 1869.		January, 1870.		
	Max. (deg.)	Min. (deg.)	Max. (deg.)	Min. (deg.)	
1	35	24	45	39	Cloudy.
2	32	24	59	39	An easterly gale and rain.
3	35	32	42	36	Clear.
4	38	34	37	33	Clear.
5	44	38	35	30	Clear.
6	42	35	44	29	Fair.
7	51	35	39	27	Rainy.
8	54	37	36	21	Clouded and rain.
9	60	43	28	18	Clear.
10	50	40	39	24	Partially clear.
11	39	33	48	31	Clear.
12	38	34	50	37	Partially clear and slight rain.
13	37	32	56	41	Misty and rain.
14	45	31	38	28	Cloudy.
15	42	28	57	34	Rainy.
16	39	33	48	38	Clear.
17	40	31	70	42	Cloudy with showers.
18	34	29	59	38	Cloudy.
19	34	26	37	32	Clear.
20	40	29	44	34	Partially clear.
21	44	30	46	37	Partially clear.
22	38	20	49	32	Clear.
23	40	19	60	47	Cloudy and rain.
24	50	32	53	40	Cloudy.
25	41	23	60	43	Rainy.
26	31	19	56	38	Clear.
27	40	26	56	43	Clear.
28	48	33	46	36	Cloudy.
29	58	36	46	39	Rain all day.
30	58	42	44	39	Clear, with snow flurry.
31	42	33	49	33	Cloudy and snow.

In striking contrast with the unusual mildness of the temperature during January in this vicinity, was the record made by the thermometer in the north. On the 15th the thermometer in Montreal stood at 21 degrees below zero; in Quebec, at 24 degrees below zero, and in St. John's, New Brunswick, at 7 degrees below zero. On the 17th Chicago was favored with a temperature all day of from 7 to 15 degrees below zero, and on the following day the thermometer marked 15 degrees below zero at 8 A. M., and 8 degrees below zero at high noon.

The Festival of the Purification.—The Festival of the Purification of the Virgin, observed with much solemnity in the Romish and some of the Episcopal churches, occurs to-morrow.

This festival is commonly called in England "Candlemas Day" from the fact that in the olden time it was the custom for the people to walk in procession, with lighted tapers in their hands, singing hymns. The festival is placed at forty days from Christmas, as that was the interval directed by the law, between the day of birth and the day when the mother presented herself for admission to the congregation, and her infant son for an offering to the Lord. It was on this occasion that Simeon gave to the Church the *Nunc Dimittis*, in which he proclaimed the glorious and universal Epiphany of the Holy Child; when he prophesied of Him as a "Light to lighten the Gentiles, and the glory of God's people of Israel."

Dwelling Robbed.—About 9 o'clock last evening the residence of Mrs. Michener, No. 716 Sansom street, was entered by thieves and robbed of a gold watch and a diamond pin valued at $750.

Local Odds and Ends.—There is, according to one of our School Controllers, a dearth of male [illegible] not [illegible] principals from female schools?

—The Central Station, where Judge Kerr holds court daily at 2 o'clock P. M., resembles an insane asylum more than anything else. Let a few special officers attend to duty elsewhere, and allow none but witnesses inside the railings.

—The necessity for the passage of an ordinance similar to that introduced in Councils a few weeks ago by Mr. Plumley was clearly shown yesterday, in the antics of a maddened bovine at Twelfth and South streets.

—There is evidently something wrong. Last night another battle waged between the Chief Engineers of the aqueous and aerial departments, victory perching on the banner of the latter.

—How can special officers, on salaries equal to those of policemen, don new suits monthly, sport flash jewelry, dine at first-class hotels, and play "fast" generally?

—Detective Miller, having learned a wholesome lesson, now attends to his business in a style worthy of commendation.

—The operations of a certain "thieves' protector" are becoming so transparent that a full expose will soon follow.

—The man who runs his finger into the fire is set down a jackass; the man who deals in fancy stocks is called smart.

—Philadelphia was once ranked as the cleanest city in the Union. Would we were young again!

Serious Charge.—Before Alderman R. R. Smith this morning was arraigned one Jacob Burke, on the charge of committing an indecent assault upon one Rose Hackett. The parties reside as servants in a house near Thirteenth and Walnut streets, the defendant being about twenty-four years of age and the prosecutor forty-six. The latter has been acting the part of a friend to Jacob, furnishing him with money and various little articles, he being a stranger here and friendless. These kindnesses it appears softened the heart of Jacob, and he falling in love with Rose, proposed marriage, but she vowed she would never wed, and on Christmas eve Jacob entered the room of Rose, and committed the first assault. On New Year's night the same occurred. For some cause or other the prosecution was delayed until to-day, when Jacob was committed to prison in default of $2500 bail.

Police Arrests.—The police of this city made 2696 arrests for the month of January. The prisoners were divided among the different districts as follows:—

District	Arrests	District	Arrests
1st District	153	13th District	27
2d "	297	14th "	29
3d "	203	15th "	50
4th "	168	16th "	77
5th "	304	17th "	239
6th "	217	18th "	56
7th "	132	Reserve	73
8th "	96	Delaware Harbor	17
9th "	151	Schuylkill Harbor	10
10th "	158	Chesnut Hill	6
11th "	125	Beggar Dectectives	26
12th "	91		

Building Statistics.—During the month of January there were 142 permits issued for the erection of dwellings, of which 43 were three-story and 99 two-story. In addition to these there were the following permits granted:—For shed, 1; factories, 3; boiler-house, 1; shops, 7; offices, 4; stores, 3; slaughter-houses, 2; store-house, 1; stables, 11; making a total of 33 buildings to be erected. There were also 60 alterations and additions allowed. Seven dangerous buildings and chimneys and 10 wooden buildings were directed to be taken down.

Admitted to Probate.—The will of the late John Taxis was admitted to probate this morning. It contains the following public bequests:—

Kensington Soup Society	$50
Northern Soup Society	50
M E. Sabbath School, Front and Laurel sts.	50
M. E. Sabbath School, Richmond and Marlborough streets	50

Bound Over.—At noon to-day United States Commissioner Phillips decided to hold George F. Dudley, mate of the ship James Davis, in $700 bail to answer the charge of cruelty to a seaman named James Freeman.

Seriously Injured.—Joseph Conway, aged thirteen years, was yesterday seriously injured at Fifteenth and Race streets by a wild steer, which threw him down and trampled him under its feet.

Beat His Wife.—On Monday John Kelly was arrested upon the charge of beating his wife. Defendant resides in Alaska street, below Eighth. He had a hearing before Alderman Bonsall, and was committed to answer.

ITALY.

The King and Francis Joseph of Austria—Political Prospects—Italian Views of American Affairs.

Florence, Jan. 8.—Parliament has gone home to what is called by us the domestic hearth. But this is not quite the phrase here in Italy, for even the well-conditioned classes have rarely the fireside solace so highly prized further north. No work will be done for two or three succeeding weeks. The Ministers are scattered, and none of them, unless it be the Finance Minister or the President of the Cabinet, is yet fairly in harness. The King has come back after one of his frequent visits to Turin, the home of his old affections. Since his illness he has lost a great deal of his former high color, and is a more sober-looking, if not a wiser man.

The meeting of the King with the Emperor of Austria, so long talked about, is still spoken of as likely to take place. The new rumors would be hardly worth referring to, there have been so many disappointments, were there not political reasons why the two Sovereigns should make a demonstration of friendly nearness. It is stated that the King will go down to Naples on the 12th of the month, and afterwards cross over to Ancona to meet Francis Joseph on the 15th. The King is to pay back the visit some time, and somewhere on the northern border, and there is to be the usual distribution of ribbons, although the fountain of honors on both sides has nearly run dry, royal favors of this sort have lately been so liberally poured out.

Two or three days ago the commandant of the American naval vessels now in the port of Genoa received a complimentary visit from the Mayor of that city, and the Prefect of the Department, in return for a similar civility extended to the authorities by the Commandant the day before. The usual courtesies were exchanged, and with so much warmth and friendliness on the part of the American officers as to be heartily praised by the local journals. It is of consequence, principally in a social point of view, that our naval officers should have opportunity to show themselves more frequently in the cities on this shore of the Mediterranean. Since Admiral Farragut and his party were here; I believe no American naval buttons have been seen in Florence.

The charming Chinese style with which President Grant in his message states the truth that "the United States is the first of all nations," pleases our friends here, who have been waiting for us to take the very highest level in language, as we have already done in fact. The condition of American finance is the greatest wonder to people in these parts, and admiration is excited for such apparently illimitable capacity. I have not noticed for some time the old ill-natured tone towards the United States, of journals which have regarded the republic with jealousy, and have been able to see perfection only in the monarchical system. The pacific attitude of the great Western State as its imperial strength is more and more felt, wins respect, joined with a desire to gain its more intimate favor.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.
LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
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WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
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3 24wfm§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

The Infallible Pope has an Epileptic Fit and is Reported Dying—Ravages of the Smallpox at Paris—End of the Strike of the English Cotton Spinners—The Latest Quotations.

FROM EUROPE.

The Consolidated Cables.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

London, Feb. 1.—The shareholders of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company held a meeting yesterday to consider the scheme for an amalgamation with the French Cable Company projected some time ago.

The matter was postponed and will be submitted to a vote of the shareholders at another meeting.

The Russian loan recently put on the market here is a great success.

Illness of the Pope.

Paris, Feb. 1—1 P. M.—Rumors of the death of the Pope are again current to-day. It has just been ascertained, however, that his Holiness has been afflicted with an epileptic fit, and that his illness is not regarded as fatal.

Smallpox at Paris.

There has been a remarkable increase in the number of cases of smallpox in this city within a few days.

Debate in the Corps Legislatif.

Yesterday there was a sharp debate in the Corps Legislative on the decrees for temporarily admitting iron and cotton fabrics. On the vote being reached the Government was sustained.

The English Cotton Spinners' Strike.

London, Feb. 1.—Half of the cotton mills at Wigan, which were recently compelled to stop work on account of a strike among the operators, have again resumed operations.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

London, Feb. 1—2·30 P. M.—Consols are quoted at 92⅞ for both money and account. American securities easier. United States Five-Twenties of 1862, 87; of 1865, old, 86¾; of 1867, 86; Erie Railroad, 20¼; Illinois Central, 103½.

Frankfort, Feb. 1—United States bonds opened firm at 92.

Liverpool, Feb. 1—2·30 P. M.—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are dull. California wheat, 9s.; red Western 7s. 8d.@7s. 9d.; red winter wheat, 8s. 5d.@8s. 6d. The receipts of wheat for three days have been 2000 quarters. All American Flour, 20s. 6d. Corn, 6s. 9d. Lard, 73s.

Havre, Feb. 1.—Cotton opened quiet.

Antwerp, Feb. 1.—Petroleum opened quiet and steady.

Ship News.

Glasgow, Feb. 1.—The steamer Columbia, from New York, arrived at Moville to-day.

Brest, Feb. 1.—The steamship Lafayette, from New York, has arrived.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney-General in reference to the resolution of the Senate calling for a copy of any communication sent by him to any of the United States military authorities relating to affairs in Georgia since the passage of the last act of Congress concerning that State. The Attorney-General replied that he has given no official opinion in writing, but had informally, upon one occasion, at the request of the General of the Army, made a private memorandum of his views upon particular questions. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Saulsbury presented a memorial praying for such legislation as will secure the Government of the United States to the white race, and containing references to declarations on the subject by the elder Adams, Jefferson and Lincoln. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Fenton presented petitions from the Union League Club, of New York, from 5000 citizens of New York, and from various parts of New York State, for the abolition of the franking privilege.

Mr. Morrill (Me.), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported, with an amendment, the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to make transfers to the use of the Bureaus of Construction and Repairs and Steam Engineering of certain balances to the credit of the other bureaus of the Navy Department which are available for the current year.

The amendment of the committee specifies the amounts of transfers from the different bureaus, as follows:—From the Bureau of Steam Engineering, $1,400,000; from the Bureau of Construction and Equipment, $399,000; from the Bureau of Navigation, $250,000; from the Bureau of Yards and Docks, $1,950,000.

The bill was taken up but laid over without definite action.

Mr. Spencer offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling upon the Secretary of War for the names, rank, and number of commissioned officers of the navy employed on duty or otherwise now residing temporarily in Washington; the names, rank, and number of commissioned officers of the navy who were employed on duty in Washington at the date of the meeting of the present Congress in December last, and of those ordered to report for duty in Washington since that time, with a list of the duties to which they have been assigned.

Also as to how many officers and members of the senior class of midshipmen attached to the Naval Academy at Annapolis have visited Washington under orders or leave of absence since the meeting of the present Congress.

Mr. Ramsey offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to consider the expediency of recommending to the President of the United States that this Government shall tender its mediation between the Dominion of Canada and the people of the Red River settlement, with a view to an adjustment of the pending difficulties.

He referred to the continued disturbances in Winnipeg Territory, and proceeded to show that by annexation to the United States the commercial interests of that country were susceptible of great development. This country was separated from Canada by almost impossable barriers, and he proposed, through mediation, to allow the preferences of the people there to be expressed.

House.

Mr. Paine, chairman of the Committee on Elections, made a report in favor of having the oath of office administered to Mr. Booker, member elect from the Fourth Congressional district of Virginia. He admitted that there were charges of disloyalty against Mr. Booker, but claimed that his case stood on the same ground as that of Mr. McKenzie, who was sworn in yesterday.

Mr. Bland declared that Mr. Booker could not, without committing perjury, take the test oath. He had read the testimony in his case, and assured the House that Brooker had given official and personal aid to the Rebellion, was actually engaged in it, and could no more take the oath than Jefferson Davis could.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Butler (Tenn.), Stevenson, Whittemore, Welker, Kelley (Pa.), and Stroud.

Finally the previous question was seconded, and the resolution was adopted—yeas, 89; nays, 71; and George W. Booker came forward and took the oath of office.

Mr. Farnsworth, from the Post Office Committee, reported a bill to prevent improper matter, such as gift enterprises, circulars, etc., being sent through the mails, and asked that it be put upon its passage.

Mr. Wood objected.

Mr. Schenck, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the bill to amend the Tariff law, and moved its reference to the Committee of the Whole, and that it be made the special order for Thursday, the 10th inst., until disposed of.

The House at 2:30, after an hour's deliberation on the Tariff bill, in which its general features were explained by Mr. Schenck, and some of its features were denounced by Messrs. Allison and Brooks, and the whole tariff system denounced by Mr. Marshall, the bill was made the special order in Committee of the Whole for Tuesday, Feb. 15.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

Harrisburg, Feb. 1.—The resolutions of Philadelphia Councils were presented. (See House proceedings.)

PETITIONS.

Mr. Connell, from one hundred property-owners on Germantown road, in the Nineteenth and Twentieth wards, presented a petition against the repeal of existing laws paying damages for opening streets.

Also, a petition from two thousand citizens in favor of allowing the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Railway to lay a track on Locust street.

Also, against the repeal of laws exempting property of religious and charitable institutions from taxation.

Also, in favor of allowing the Fifth and Sixth Streets Railway Company to salt the Frankford end of their tracks.

Mr. Henzsey and Messrs. Nagle and Watt, against the repeal of the laws exempting religious and charitable institutions from taxation.

Mr. Henszey said, owing to the diversity of opinion among the citizens of Philadelphia on the subject of exemption from taxation for local purposes, he desired to say on behalf of his colleagues and himself that they are preparing a bill which will be presented at an early day in lieu of the one referred to them, which will in every particular be satisfactory to churches, charitable institutions, and the public at large.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

The Senate bill paying the $1900 expenses of the Governor's inauguration.

The Senate Metropolitan Police bill came up on third reading. Mr. Nagle moved to go into Committee of the Whole to insert a special amendment, viz., to strike out the existing corporators and insert the names of Morton McMichael, William McGrath, Adolph E. Borie, James Ritchie, Edwin F. Chase. Not agreed to.

Yeas—Messrs. Beck, Broadhead, Brown' Davis, Duncan, Findlay, Miller, Nagle, Purman, Randall, and Wallace.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Billingfelt, Brooke, Buckalew, Connell, Graham, Henszey, Howard, Lowry, Mumma, Olmstead, Osterhout, Robinson, Rutan, Warfel, Watt, White, and Stinson.

The Police Bill then passed by a vote of sixteen yeas to thirteen nays.

Mr. Lowry was the only Republican voting against the bill Efforts were made to entrust the Governor with the power to appoint the commissioners, and to submit them to a vote of the people, which were all defeated by party vote.

House.

The Speaker presented the communication from the Councils of Philadelphia urging the Legislature not to pass the bill releasing property owners from damage for opening streets; against the bill extending the tenure of office of the Commissioner of Highways, etc.; asking that no law be passed having special reference to Philadelphia until Councils shall have first been consulted.

The Speaker also presented a communication from the State Historical Society, asking copies of all public documents and the co-operation of the Legislature.

BILLS CONSIDERED.

The House bill relating to damages for the opening of streets.

Mr. Elliott moved to recommit the bill to the Philadelphia members.

Mr. Miller said the measure was a just one. He should not, however, oppose its reference to the committee. The bill, as proposed to be amended by Mr. Miller, reads as follows:—

That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful to assess any damage on private property for the opening of streets in Philadelphia, except such property as may bound on the line of the street to be opened, within four hundred feet of the section opened, and all such assessments heretofore made, which have not been finally approved by the proper court at the time of the passage of this act, and are not in accordance with the provisions hereot, are hereby set aside and declared void; provided this act shall not apply to Spring Garden street. The bill was referred to the Philadelphia members.

FROM THE WEST.

The Missouri Test Oath.

St. Louis, Feb. 1.—The decision of the United States Supreme Court affirming the validity of the Missouri test oath has produced considerable surprise here, not only among Democrats, but among the Republicans. At Jefferson City quite a sensation was produced when the action of the Court was announced in the Legislature.

Grand Army of the Republic.

The Grand Army of the Republic met at Jefferson City last night, for the purpose of reorganizing the Missouri Department of the order, and establishing a Mutual Insurance Company.

FROM HAVANA.

The Money Market.

By the Cuba Cable.

Havana, Feb. 1.—Exchange on the United States, 60 days sight, in currency, 18@17 per cent. discount. New York exchange, short sight, in currency, 16@15 per cent. discount.

SHREWD FINANCIERING.

Erie Jobbers Outdone—A Case for the Lawyers—Are Subscriptions to One Object Payable when Invested in Another?

A piece of what might be taken for sharp practice, but what the aggrieved persons term "shrewd financiering," has just been unveiled in Flushing, the end of which is "not yet." About two years ago a number of citizens of Flushing subscribed for the stock of the Flushing and Woodside Railroad, which was to be built under the leadership of Oliver Charlick, Orange Judd, and others, in opposition to the old Flushing Railroad, then owned by Spencer Smith and others. The agreement between the Long Island Railroad Company and the people of Flushing was drawn up by E. B. Hinsdale. As the project assumed shape interested parties on both sides wended their way to Albany to appear before the Committee on Railroads for and against the measure of granting a charter for a bridge over Newtown creek. The contest continued until Oliver Charlick bought out the old Flushing Railroad and gave the cold shoulder to Judd & Co. The attorney advised that the contract between the Woodside and Long Island Railroad Companies was worthless and had not and never had any binding effect, and that Charlick had sunk his stock in Woodside. Judd & Co. were out and injured to the tune of $50,000, and to repair their loss got up a new subscription to the Woodside Road, in opposition to Charlick's new enterprise. The citizens subscribed liberally that two roads might be had running into Flushing. While the subscriptions were still being paid, Orange, Judd & Co. purchased the Charlick enterprise, and Judd assumed the presidency, carrying over a large share of the stock of the original Woodside movement to his new purchase. This being made known, the people, who had no desire to dabble in railway stocks, declined to pay a further instalment on their subscriptions. Could they be compelled to pay? was a question asked of eminent lawyers, and the answer was "No." Quietly a special act of the Legislature was obtained to bridge over the difficulty, and now the attorney of the company is serving them with a summons and complaint in the Supreme Court. The subscribers have held an indignation meeting, and passed resolutions condemning Judd & Co. in no measured terms. They appointed a committee of three to employ counsel and resist the payment demanded.—*N. Y. Herald, to-day.*

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The President Favors the Immediate Admission of Mississippi to Congress—The Virginia Delegation Complete—The Van Wyck-Green Contest Ended—The Public Debt Statement for January.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Mississippi Question.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The President will to-day send to Congress a special message with papers in the case of Mississippi, setting forth the action of her Legislature in complying with the reconstruction acts of Congress, and recommending that she be speedily admitted to representation.

Naval Prize Money.

The House Naval Committee met to-day and agreed to report a bill giving the officers and crew of the United States steamer Wyoming $200,000 prize money for captures made during our difficulties with Japan. The committee fixed upon next Saturday to discuss and, if possible, settle the line and staff question.

A Modest Demand.

The Pacific Railroad Company discussed the petition of the Central Pacific Railroad asking the use of Government Island, Bay of San Francisco, for a station to the western terminus of their road. The island is estimated at five million dollars, and the company wants it for nothing.

The Virginia Delegation.

Mr. Booker, member from Virginia, has just been sworn in. This completes the delegation from the State, with the exception of Segar, elected at large. Booker was charged by Judge Poland with having been a conscript agent for the Confederacy during the war.

Reduction of Public Documents.

Senator Anthony introduced his bill to-day providing for the reduction of the number of public documents hereafter to be printed, and that persons wanting such documents may procure them at the Government Printing Office at cost. This is the first result of the proposed abolition of the franking privilege. It is estimated that it will save the Government at least a million dollars a year.

Van Wyck Wins His Seat in the House

The Committee on Elections has decided in the contested election case of Van Wyck vs. Green that Van Wyck is entitled to the seat. The vote stood 7 to 4. Van Wyck is Republican.

The Tariff Bill.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The tariff bill reported to-day contains the following among the principal items:—On teas of all kinds, 20 cents per pound; on coffee of all kinds, 4 cents per pound; on refined stove dried, in loaf, lump, crushed, pounded, or granulated sugar, 4 cents per pound; provided that all sugar other than refined stove-dried, which has in the process of manufacture been advanced in quality above No. 2 D. S. in color by being boiled or crystallized in vacuum, or clayed or liquored in moulds, or purged in centrifugal machines, or by vacuum process, or filtered through boneblack or its equivalent, shall be regarded as clarified sugar; and provided further, that the Secretary of the Treasury shall, by regulations, prescribe and require that the samples taken by inspectors shall be from the middle of the package, so as to get a true average quality, and that his weights of sugar imported in casks or boxes shall be marked distinctly by the custom house weigher, by scoring his figures indelibly on each package.

On molasses from sugar-cane, 5 cents per gallon.

On tank bottoms, syrup of sugar, cane juice, melado, concentrated melado, or concentrated molasses, 1¾ cents per pound; provided that all syrup of sugar cane juice, melado, or concentrated molasses entered under the name of molasses, shall be forfeited to the United States.

On champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles, $6 per dozen bottles, containing each not more than one quart each and more than one pint each, and $3 per dozen bottles containing not more than one pint, and in bottles containing more than one quart each shall pay in addition to $6 per dozen $2 per gallan on the quantity in excess of one quart; provided, that wines, brandy, and other spirituous liquors imported in bottles shall be packed in packages containing not less than one dozen bottles in each package, and all such bottles shall pay an additional duty of three cents for each bottle. No allowance shall be made for breakage, unless such breakage is actually ascertained by government, and certified by a custom-house appraizer, and so much of section 59 of an ect entitled "an ast to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," approved March 2, 1799, as powerless for allowance for package and breakage, is hereby repealed.

On brandy and on other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, and not otherwise provided for, $2 per proof gallon.

On cigars, cigarettes, cheroots of all descriptions made of tobacco or any substitute for tobacco, and on paper cigars and cigarettes, including wrappers, $2 per pound, and in addition thereto 25 per cent. ad valorem, provided that all cigars, cigarettes, cheroots, and all paper cigars and cigarettes, in addition to the duty aforesaid it shall be subject to the same internal revenue tax, as if made or manufactured within the United States, and when imported or landed shall be placed in a public store or bonded warehouse, and not removed therefrom until the same shall have been inspected, stamped, and branded as provided for cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots manufactured in the United States.

On all goods manufactured of cotton, and all other articles manufactured of cotton, the quantity or value of which is usually estimated or based upon measurement in square yards, and not otherwise provided for in this act, if unbleached, 5 cents per square yard, and bleached, 5 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 10 per cent. ad valorem. On lace of every description, composed of cotton or flax, not made up by the needle, 40 per cent ad valorem.

On lace shawls and lace scarfs of cotton or flax, or of cotton and flax, and on all lace articles of the same materials, where lace is the material of chief value, prepared by the needle either by machine or by hand, 45 per cent. ad valorem.

Debt Statement.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The monthly debt statement shows a net decrease of $3,393,661·39. Coin balance, $101,600,730, including coin certificates amounting to $50,000,000. Currency balance, $8,690,807. Purchased bonds and interest, $97,082,384.

New York Produce Market.

New York, Feb. 1.—Cotton dull; sales 300 bales middling uplands at 25⅛c. Flour—State and Western dull, but without decided change. Southern dull and unchanged. Wheat rather more steady; No. 2, $1·18@1·20; winter red Western, $1·28@1·31. Corn dull; new mixed Western at 88@91c.; new yellow Southern, $1·02@1·03. Oats firm and in good demand; State, 59@60½c., Western, 55½c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $26·75. Lard quiet; steam rendered, in tierces, 16⅛@16⅜c. Whisky dull at 98½c.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Mr. Wilson offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of War for information relative to the number and rent of buildings for the Quartermaster's department of the army.

The Chair designated the new Senators, Howell, Lewis, and Johnson, to fill vacancies upon the Committees on Political Disabilities, Pensions, and District of Columbia.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Currency bill, and Mr. Buckingham delivered a lengthy address in exposition of his own views upon the financial policy.

Mr. Anthony introduced a bill to further regulate the public printing, and to discontinue the publication of books by the General Government for popular distribution, which, at his request, was laid upon the table, it being his intention to call it up and urge its enactment at an early day.

The bill provides that hereafter there shall be only fifteen hundred copies of Government reports and other documents printed to supply Congressmen, the departments, foreign legations, and the public libraries in the different States supplied by law. Provision is made for printing additional copies should Congress think it imperatively necessary, and the heads of departments can also order not to exceed five hundred copies of their reports for the service of their departments, but not for popular distribution. The publication of the abridgment of the message and documents of the biennial register and of the laws is to be dispensed with.

The present system of publishing all of the laws and treaties in the newspapers is to be abandoned, but the Secretary of State is to be authorized to publish in the newspapers such laws as are of general value.

Mr. Conkling introduced the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the State of Mississippi is entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, Feb. 1.—Cotton dull and nominally 25@25⅛c. Flour more active, but prices are entirely unchanged. Wheat steady; Maryland red, $1·30@1·40. Corn; white, $1@1·03; yellow, 93@94c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye nominally 95. Provisions unchanged in every respect. Whisky, 98@99c,

The Discharge of the Men at the Navy Yard.—In pursuance of the order of the Naval Department, the men employed in the departments of steam engineering and construction of the Navy Yard, were discharged this morning. Everybody connected with the steam engineering department was discharged, except the chief clerk and the time clerk. About fifty men were retained in the construction department, which number includes all the clerks, writers, and the foremen of the shops. The men are mostly hanging around the yard, waiting to hear something to their advantage from the authorities. They expect to receive an answer to their petition, and by a transfer of appropriations be allowed to resume work in about a week's time.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 City 6s, N..2d.100½	14 sh Penna R..... 55⅝
$1000 Pa 6s, 2d se...106	8 do........ 55½
$1400 do...2d se.108	100 sh O C & A R R. 39
$3000 do...3d se.108	20 sh Sp & Pine..c. 20¼
$1000 Pa 6s W L..rg.100¾	100 sh Read R..b10. 47¾
$800 City 6s, Old.. 97½	100 do.....b30.47·81
$2000 Sch N 6s, '82.. 54	100 do......... 47⅝
$4500 N Penna 6s..85 89½	4 sh Lit Sch R.... 41½

SECOND BOARD.

$1200 City 6s, New..100½	15 sh West Bk.... 73
$1000 do.... Old. 97⅛	1 sh Leh V R...... 53¾
$1000 Leh R Loan... 88⅛	00 sh N Cent R.... 44
$2000 Pa 6s W L Cp.100¾	500 sh McClintock O ¾
6 sh Penna R.... 55¾	100 sh Del Div...... 47
54 do......ls. 55¾	25 sh Cam & Am.ls.115
2000 do......ls. 55¾	

COAL.

ANOTHER REDUCTION.
BEST QUALITY WHITE ASH.
STOVE....................$6·50 PER TON
LARGE NUT....................$5·50 PER TON
ALSO,
SUPERIOR BEAVER MEADOW LEHIGH.
STOVE....................$7·25 PER TON
NUT....................$6·75 PER TON
Delivered to any part of the city.
MITCHELL'S COAL DEPOT,
12 22 2m Corner of NINTH and GIRARD Avenue.

PERCIVAL E. BELL. HEWSON NEAFIE
PERCIVAL E. BELL & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,
DEPOT: No. 1326 North NINTH Street,
1 7§ West Side, below Master.
Branch Office, No. 407 RICHMOND Street.

W. P. TAGGART,
COAL DEALER.
COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY, PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE.
1208, 1210 and 1212 WASHINGTON AV.,
12 1 3m Between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

PURE LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY, FACTORY, AND BITUMINOUS COALS.
Large stock always on hand.
Southeast corner THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Streets
12 18 4m W. W. & G. D. HAINES.

KEPNER & STREET.
No. 1418 N. EIGHTH STREET,
ARE SELLING COAL LOWER THAN ANY YARD IN THE CITY, FOR CASH.
12 31 1m

GREAT REDUCTION IN COAL.—
Splendid Stove....................$7
Nut, per ton....................$6
WILLIAM HENRY,
15 1m S. W. cor. NINTH and GIRARD Avenue.

DISABLED SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, MARINES etc., whether from wounds, rupture, or disease, who have not yet applied for Pensions, and the widows, minor children, dependent mothers, fathers etc., of those who have died of wounds or of disease contracted in the service, can promptly obtain their pensions by applying to
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philada.

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED BEFORE TWO years' service for injuries or wounds, including rupture, are entitled, they or their widows or heirs (if they have received none), to $200 bounty.
Apply to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.

SOLDIERS INJURED.—SOLDIERS DISCHARGED on account of Rupture or any other injury received in the line of duty, can obtain $200 bounty and a pension, by applying to
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.
Full information given free of charge. 30

THERE IS NOW OVER $5,000,000 PRIZE MONEY unclaimed in the United States Treasury. All persons who have been in the Naval service of the United States, their heirs or representatives, should make an immediate inquiry upon the subject at No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street. 7 30

PERSONS HAVING DEBTS DUE IN ANY part of the United States can have them easily adjusted and collected on application to the General Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street. 7

LAND WARRANTS PROMPTLY PROCURED, PURCHASED, TRANSFERRED, LOCATED, AND SOLD.—Apply to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street. 7 30

ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., NOTARIES PUBLIC, COMMISSIONERS, ETC.—Depositions and Acknowledgments taken for any State or Territory of the United States 9